The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2191. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Full Particulars of the Appalling Calamity.

Fearful Destruction of Human Life.

Only 67 Saved out of 560.

TWELVE OF THE SURVIVORS AT HALIFAX.

Statements of Two of the Rescued Passengers.

FEARFUL SCENE OF PANIC

EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

The Rush for the Boats---Suffocation and Drowning of the Passengers.

Full List of Those Known to be Saved.

Names of Others Supposed to Have Been on Board.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The painful suspense concerning the fate of the steamship *Austria* is at length relieved, but with the positive intelligence which comes to us, the community are thrilled with horror at the details of one of the most dreadful disasters upon record.

The following dispatch was among the first that came over the line from Halifax yesterday morning:

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 27.

The unfortunate steamer was the AUSTRIA. Twelve passengers have arrived here. ONLY SIXTY-SEVEN, OUT OF SIX HUNDRED, SAVED.

The next dispatch received, and which gave in brief an account of the disaster, was as follows:

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 27.

The bark *Lotus*, from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax harbor on Sunday afternoon, with twelve of the sixty-seven surviving passengers of the steamship *Austria*,—burnt at sea September 13th, in lat. 45° 01', lon. 41° 30',—taken from the bark *Maurice* on the 14th.

At a little after 2 o'clock, on the 13th, dense volumes of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded. The engineers, it is inferred, were instantly suffocated. Fire was next seen breaking through the lights amidships, and traveled aft with fearful rapidity. Some persons let down a boat from the port-side of the quarter-deck, and she was thought to be crushed under the screw. An attempt was made to launch a boat on the starboard side, but it was swamped from the numbers who rushed into it and all were lost. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop except a few gentlemen who must have been smothered in the smoking room.

Many second-cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman drawn up said there were six already suffocated. The ladies and gentlemen on the poop jumped into the sea by twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated, but were driven to it at the last moment. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop.

The French bark *Maurice*, Captain ERNEST BRUCE, came alongside the steamer at about 5 o'clock P. M., and rescued 40 passengers, chiefly taken off the bowsprit. A few were picked up floating around.

At about 8 o'clock one of the metallic boats came up with about 23 persons in it, including the first and third officers. Afterwards three or four men were picked up floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming or six hours. He and the third officer were severely burnt. One male passenger was burnt frightfully and others slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burnt.

A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going round the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a few.

The *Maurice* had no communication with the Norwegian bark.

The Agent of the Associated Press, on the arrival of the *Lotus* at Halifax, immediately boarded her, and obtained the following statements from passengers, together with a list of the survivors:

STATEMENT OF CHARTRES BREWS.

I took passage at Southampton on the 4th, in the steamship *Austria*, Captain HEYDTMANN, which left Hamburg on the 2d. We sailed at 5 P. M., the evening being a little misty; we in consequence anchored between the Isle of Wight and the main land; sailed again at 4 o'clock on the following morning. In weighing anchor an unfortunate accident occurred by which one of the crew lost his life. Owing to some mismanagement the anchor ran out, whirling the capstan round with terrific force, and hurling the men in all directions. Two were severely injured, and one thrown overboard; he is supposed to have been instantly killed, as he never rose to the surface.

From the time the ship was laid on her course we experienced strong westerly winds. On the 12th the weather was more favorable, and on the 13th a speed of eleven knots had been attained, and all were in high hopes of reaching New-York by the 18th. At a little after 2 o'clock, P. M., I was on the quarter-deck. I saw a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming, "The ship is on fire, what will become of us?" The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded, from which I infer the engineers were instantly suffocated. I only walked from where I was on the quarter-deck to the waist of the ship, when I saw the flames breaking through the lights amidships. As the ship was head to the wind, the fire traveled with fearful rapidity.

I then went to the man at the wheel, and told him to put the vessel with her side to the wind. He hesitated—probably did not understand me, as he was a native of Hamburg. I then got a German gentleman to speak to him. At this time I saw some persons letting down the boat on the port side of the quarter-deck. What became of the boat I don't know, but think she was crushed under the screw. I then went to let a boat over from the starboard side of the quarter-deck, but the moment we laid our hands on the ropes, there were so many people who crowded into it that we could not lift it off the blocks. We therefore left it for a few minutes, until the people got out, when we returned, and launched it over the side of the ship, when, the people all rushing into it again, it descended with great violence into the water, and was instantly swamped, all the people being washed out excepting three, who held on to the sides. We then let down a rope and pulled up one person, who proved to be the steward. Another, in the act of being hauled up, was strangled by the rope.

The fire now came on too fiercely to attempt to get up any more from the swamped boat. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman who was drawn up said there were six already suffocated. We now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flames came over the quarter-deck.

In consequence of the crowd, I could not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the reason, but I was informed that the helmsmen had deserted his post, and that the vessel being left to herself, headed to the wind of her own accord. At this time the scene on the quarter deck was indescribable and truly heart-rending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro—husbands seeking their wives, wives in search of their husbands, relatives looking after relatives, mothers lamenting the loss of their children, some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; but a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them, that many jumped into the sea. Relatives clasped in each other's arms, leaped over and met a watery grave; two girls supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sank kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant-steward arm in arm followed. One Hungarian gentleman with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in one after the other, and followed them with an infant in his own arms. I, about this time was standing outside the bulwarks holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the flames, which were leaping towards me. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. As the oars were tied in her I thought, if I could get to her, I would be enabled to save myself and some others. I let myself down by a rope passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me, I took out a penknife to cut the tackle; the large blade broke, and I then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached I found the boat drawn towards it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I dived away from the ship and came to the surface near a boat which was keel upwards. I got on her, and by pressing on one side with the assistance of a wave she righted, but was still swamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some laths nailed together as a sheathing for the sides. When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German who was swimming strongly; I got him beside me on the boat, and we paddled after the ship with the laths; I now saw a vessel under sail approaching; she reached the steamer at about 5 P. M.; we continued pulling towards them, and about 7½ o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French bark *Maurice*, Capt. ERNEST RENAUD, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland for the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the bowsprit, though a few were picked up floating around. At about 8 o'clock one of the metallic boats came up, with about twenty-three persons, including the first and third officers; afterwards three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned; one male passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned, one in a shocking manner. Captain RENAUD acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes as far as he could furnish them to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor and surgeon to the burned people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. I understood that when the Captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, "We are all lost!" He tried to get out a boat, which, when let down, was swamped, and he, whether accidentally or not, I do not know, fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in the boat. He cut her loose from the davits; she was carried under the screw and smashed, and several in her drowned. Three or four then escaped on a fragment, and were picked up by the *Maurice*, as before stated. About the same time one metallic life-boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but got cleared away with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers and several women.

The men in this boat capsized her two or three times in trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned including some women. They afterwards bailed her out with life-preservers cut in two, and pulled to the *Maurice*, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the bark. Altogether there were sixty-seven souls taken into the *Maurice* during the night.

A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going around the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a very few. The *Maurice* had no communication with the *Norwegian*. At about 7 o'clock the *Maurice* sailed for Fayal to deposit the rescued passengers. At about 2 o'clock the same afternoon, she fell in with the bark *Lotus*, Captain TREFY, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British territory, Capt. TREFY kindly gave me passage. He was also anxious to take all the American citizens, but there was such a rush of foreigners into the boats that only one load of eleven could be got off, and even several of these were foreigners.

The fire is known to have arisen from very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The captain and surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feebie attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn off and otherwise lost.

Six hundred souls were supposed to be on board, including many women and children.

Mr. BREW is the only British subject saved. He is in the British civil service, and on his way to British Columbia. He will proceed to Boston in the steamer *Eastern State* on Tuesday, *en route* for New-York.

MR. GLAUBENSKLEE'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE:

At about 2¼ o'clock P. M., Sept. 13, being in my state-room, I heard the cry of "Fire." Hastening on deck, I saw the flames breaking through the middle deck. The Captain was trying to get the people out of the second boat on the port side, to have it lowered. I hastened to the fore deck to keep the people from the boat. After a few minutes I turned around to go to the quarter deck, but could not get through the fire. I remained on the forecastle, the ship all the time going onward against the wind. With the assistance of a sailor, I cut down the jibsails to throw into the water, to use in checking the progress of the fire, but the people on deck did not understand our intention, and merely threw them into the water. I tried to discover something with which to save the passengers, but nothing was to be found. The spars had been thrown overboard and the buckets being near the pipe, were all on fire. In about half an hour the foremast fell, and shortly after the mainmast, and at about the same time the engine appeared to stop. The ship, which thus far had been heading west, gradually turned to the north, and finally to the northeast. Soon after the boiler seemed to collapse, and ten minutes after the magazine exploded. By the turning of the ship, the flames and smoke drove to the forecastle. The suffering then became intense. Our only hope now being in two vessels in the distance, one of which, which afterwards proved to be the *Maurice*, approached us slowly, the other, further off, steering West, took no notice of us, although she was signaled to do so by the Captain of the *Maurice*. Having taken my stand on the chains on the larboard side, I gradually advanced forward to make room for others. At about 5 o'clock the *Maurice* sent off a boat, and as soon as it came near I jumped into the water and reached it. Seven others were taken in, and the boat returned to the bark. Two boats belonging to the bark continued to ply to and from the steamer, picking up all they could until the darkness made it impossible to find more of the sufferers. Soon after sunset the first officer and about a dozen others came to the bark, having saved themselves by a life-boat. Later some Swedish sailors came in part of a boat, and Mr. Brew and a German in part of another boat.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE'S account of the origin of the fire coincides with that of Mr. BREW in every particular.

LIST OF THE SURVIVORS.

The following are the names of the survivors on board the *Maurice*:

BELONGING TO THE STEAMER.

L. Kuhn, first officer.
B. Hertman, second officer.
S. Bernett, third officer.
C. Meihœlis, boatswain's mate.
C. Place, quarter-master.
N. Surgeuzen, sailor.
H. Richter, boy.
G. Freibold, fireman.
Edward Avindolph, steward.
C. Poll, engineer's assistant.

PASSENGERS.

Maria Friedrich, from Prague.
Rosalia St. Zig, from Lobsenz.
Betty Ergen, from Lemberg.
Catherine Tinkel, New-York.
B. Rovendamon, from Scharrnbeck.
Trina Hoschel, from Bremerforde.
Stanz Mesmer, New-York.
Charles Fras, Nicaragua.
Theodore Eisfield, New-York.
—— Durrfeld, from Dresden.
D. Colin, from Cologne.
F. Reinlanmer, from Cologne.
Jacob Rill, from Baierk.
Franz Fritz, from Mainz.
Emil Tasz, from Enqau.
Dr. Scheck, from Cologne.
William Becker, Solingen.
T. Wipfer, of Ellenville, N. Y.
C. Linck, of Chicago.
Leopold Thiller, from Pochlowiz.
G. Lukmann, of Cincinnati.
T. Hohentoe, from Leuzen.
Rubons Wildness, from Leuzen,
F. P. Retke, from Leuzen.
G. Vollersen, from Cappeln.
Friedrich Stabner, from Zarinford.
Ferdinand Stabner, from Zarinford.
H. Osbar, from Bremerbeck.
C. Becker, from Blomberg.
A. Lars, from Cappeln.
N. Sicks, from Holzzen.
H. Weudell, from Holzzen.
C. Buchols, from Holzzen.
F. Reudsburg, from Holzzen.
S. Hess, from Holzzen.
H. Haas, from Berlin.
Peter Tragner, from Worms.
Willf Milslow, from Worms.
Levy Bock, from Tudorf.
S. Pollack, from Rutzden.
Phillip Mulier, from Aarau.
Ernst Witte, from Wedon.
A. Bionstiel, from Mannheim.
E. Wunschmaun, from Liggen.
Lyon Wolfk, New-York.
Friedhel Wagner, from Cassel.
James Smith Murray, of Alexandria, Va.

The following are the passengers transferred to the *Lotus*, and arrived at Halifax:

Charles Brew, England.
Jean Polikerniska, New-York.
Phillip Berry, Hackensack.
H. Randers, Sweden.
C. Hogguist, Sweden.
C. V. T. Rosin, Richmond, Va.
Henry Augustus Smith, Chelsea, Mass.
John F. Cox, Boston.
Alfred Vesin, Philadelphia.
Theodore G. Glaubenskiee, New-York.

When Captain WATERS, of the *Prince Albert* ascertained that twelve of the *Austria's* survivors had arrived, he kindly offered all a free passage and detained the steamer for the purpose of allowing them to embark. Ten of them availed themselves of his generosity, and sailed for New-York at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 27—P. M.

In consequence of the short time elapsing between the arrival of the *Lotus* and the embarkation on the *Prince Albert* of the surviving passengers, it was wholly unable to obtain statements from them all. As it was, the *Prince Albert* waited some minutes for me to take Mr. GLAUSBENSKLEE'S report. I have transmitted a correct list of all the persons saved, together with the places from whence they hail, and can learn nothing in addition to what has already been telegraphed.

NAMES OF OTHERS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ON BOARD.

The following persons are supposed to have been on board in addition to the list given above:

Mme. Sachs, from Potsdam.
Miss Loewenthal and her sister-in-law, from Instroszicz, Poland.
Mrs. I. Israel and daughter.
Clara Israel, from Piermont.
Wm. K. Bruill, of New-York, from Lichtenfels, Bavaria.
Mrs. Caroline Kolster and son Frederick, 7 years old, of No. 55 Rose-street.
Mrs. Steinkraus, New-York.
Mrs. Tinken, Cherry-street.
H. Hubert's wife's sister, No. 223 Front-street.
E. Hoffman's wife's sister, No. 140 Water-street.

Among the cabin passengers, whose names we published, was Mrs. JULIA EBBINGHAUS, wife of AUGUSTUS EBBINGHAUS, No. 140 Fulton-street, and her daughter, 18 years of age. The latter had been a year and a half at a ladies' seminary at Lubec, and was returning home with her mother who went to Germany to meet her. This was all the family left to the now bereaved husband and father.

Mrs. JEGEL, wife of J. JEGEL, No. 4 7 Barclay-street, and her daughter HELENA, aged six years. Mrs. J. sailed for Hamburg on board the *Borussia*, on the 15th of May, and has been visiting her friends. She was about 28 years of age.

Miss HADWIG DORNITZER was a daughter of SOLOMON DORNITZER, of No. 110 South-street, and was beloved by a large circle of friends.

HERMANN SONDHEIM, whose name does not appear among the saved, had his wife and five children on board. Mr. SONDHEIM was a well-known importer, at No. 113 Liberty-street. Mrs. S. has a sister residing at No. 120 West Twenty-second-street.

W. ROSENTHAL, of No. 109 Liberty-street, was also on board with his whole family, consisting of his wife and five children.

A gentleman from Igele, by the name of AD. HERMANN, had with him his wife and *seven children*. This is no doubt the person particularly referred to in the narrative of one of the passengers who, having cast them one after the other into the sea, to prevent them from falling victims to the flames, plunged in and sank with his family in the ocean.

The list will no doubt be greatly extended as soon as the rescued passengers arrive and have an opportunity to recall the names of those who were on board not yet made known.

THEODORE EISFELD is among the saved, and is on board the brig *Maurice*, which would put into Fayal with the forty rescued passengers.

The following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives some particulars of passengers belonging to that city.

In the foregoing list are the names of Mrs. EMILIE VEZIN, widow of CHARLES VEZIN, Sr., Esq., of this city, accompanied by three of her children. Mrs. VEZIN, for whose safety we cannot give up all hope, is a much beloved lady, a German by birth, and aged about fifty-five years. The children accompanying her on her visit to Europe and returning with her were ALFRED, aged 23; MARY, aged 18, and CLARA, aged about 8 years. The numerous friends of this excellent family are thrown into an agony of grief by the appalling news of the loss of the *Austria*.

Another Philadelphia passenger was Mr. HERMANN THORBECKE, well known as an efficient and popular teacher of the piano. He was a native of Hanover, and aged about 45 years. He came to this city 15 or 20 years ago, a poor young man. By great perseverance he had become most successful in his profession. He was married to a daughter of E. N. SCHERR, Esq., of this City, and they have several young children. He went with his family to Europe last Spring. He left them in Germany, when he started to return on the *Austria*, intending to continue at his business another season, and then to return and live on his ample means in his native land. Mr. THORBECKE was very highly esteemed among his acquaintances and stood high in the musical profession.

Mr. G. KUNZ, another Philadelphian, and also a teacher of music, is known to have been on board the *Austria*, although his name does not appear in the foregoing list. He also was a native of Germany. He resided in West Philadelphia, where he was held in high estimation.

OCEAN STEAMERS LOST.

By reference to the following list of steamers which have been lost in the Atlantic, it will be seen that the destruction of life by the *Austria* is greater than has occurred on any one vessel for many years:

1.	President	Never heard of.
2.	Columbia	All hands saved.
3.	Humboldt	All hands saved.
4.	City of Glasgow	Never heard of.
5.	City of Philadelphia	All hands saved.
6.	Franklin	All hands saved.
7.	Arctic	322 lost—87 saved.
8.	Pacific	Never heard of.
9.	Lyonnais	144 lost—16 saved.
10.	Tempest	Never heard of.
11.	San Francisco	240 lost—460 saved.
12.	Central America	422 lost—170 saved.
13.	Austria	530 lost—67 saved.

The Peruvian ship *Mercedes* was wrecked on the 1st of May, 1854, and 731 perished out of 820.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AUSTRIA.

The *Austria* was built at Clyde, near Glasgow, and was one of the four steamships which composed the New-York and Hamburg line. These vessels were the *Austria*, the *Saxonia*, the *Borussia* and the *Hammonia*. This was her second voyage. The *Austria* was the largest of the fleet. She was 2,334 tons register, 311 feet long, 40 feet wide, depth 26 feet, or 33 feet from spar-deck; and her draft of water at the load line was 19½ feet. Her frame was of wrought iron plates of 1½ to 1¾ inches thick, fastened with rivets three-quarters inch in diameter at 2¾ inches apart. Her engines were direct acting, with two cylinders of 70 inches each, stroke of piston 3½ feet, and was provided with four horizontal tubular boilers. She also had an independent steam fire and bilge pump, and two bilge injections. Her deck stringers were all of wrought iron. The engines, as well as the hull, were built by CAIRD & Co.

There was very little timber used in her construction. She was rigged as a bark, and carried a large quantity of canvas. Her engine was what is termed "steam-hammer engine," of 400 horse power, and was constructed on the most substantial plan. The vessel had four decks, and a more than usual amount of space was left between them. Her model and general appearance were considered perfect. Her overhanging prow was ornamented with a finely-carved representation of the Austrian eagle. Her internal arrangements were admirable. In the fitting up of her spacious cabins, no expense was spared which would add to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The staterooms and berths were well ventilated, and the heating and ventilating was carried out on the same plan in every part of the ship. The accommodations for second and third-class passengers were comparatively as good, though not so elegant as those for the first. The smoking-room, on the main deck, was unusually spacious and inviting, and was furnished with a well-assorted library. She was supplied with apparatus for condensing salt water into fresh, at the rate of 2,400 gallons per day, and this was distributed by pipes throughout the vessel. The working arrangements were on the newest plan, and the galley so spacious that the greatest quantity of food could be prepared with facility. This air of comfort and luxury entirely pervaded the vessel. Even the man at the wheel participated in it. He was sheltered in a neat little room, and the wheel was worked with what is termed a "patent gear," the advantage of which is well understood by seamen. The steamer was provided with eight Francis' metallic life-boats, each of which was capable of holding thirty persons. The *Austria* was a fast steamer, and she was capable of making thirteen knots an hour under steam in a smooth sea and calm weather, and under steam and canvas combined she could average fourteen knots. In fact, she was considered the finest of her class afloat.

The value of the vessel was $290,000, for which amount she was equally insured in Hamburg and England. She had on board about 400 tons of valuable freight from Hamburg, amounting probably to $250,000, on which there was considerable insured in this City.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Highly Important Intelligence.

FERNANDO WOOD CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA—THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—MR. SCHELL AND HIS FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 26, 1858.

Since the defeat of the Binghamton programme at Syracuse, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD seems at last to have become convinced that your City is unworthy any further attention—too obtuse, in fact, even to "prize and appreciate him" as his sensitive nature requires. He, therefore, came on here as an applicant for some foreign post; but hearing of the resignation of Governor RICHARDSON, has set himself up as candidate for the Governorship of Nebraska. He has offered, through his friends, two inducements to the President: *First*, that on his appointment he would disband the Regulars' and People's Committees, and cause all opposition to Tammany Hall (if such there be) to terminate; and secondly, that if appointed, no opposition should be made to the reelection of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, in the Third Congressional District. How these proposals have been received we have no means of judging; but certain it is, as we see by some of your papers, that "Brother BEN," since his brother's visit here, has published a card declining the Congressional nomination, should any of his friends be rash enough to offer it.

The banquet given by SICKLES and HART to FORNEY is still talked of a little, but has been overshadowed by the greater wonder of the intimacy which is found to exist between Collector SCHELL and ARNOLD HARRIS; the recognized and public leader of the Douglas and Wise forces in this City. Mr. HARRIS is now in New-York, and spends the greater part of his time in your Collector's company. This little item receives fresh interest from the fact that proof has been adduced showing clearly that the Dickinson men at Syracuse had a series of strong Douglas resolutions on hand—said resolutions being the joint work of Messrs. WISE, SCHELL, WOOD and HARRIS, on the part of DOUGLAS. This interesting document would have been brought before the State Convention had not the concoctors unhappily found that out of one hundred and twenty-eight delegates they stood in a minority of twenty-four! Keep your eye on Nebraska and you'll soon see "City Democracy, with all the modern improvements," introduced—perfect as Minerva from the brain of Jupiter—into that unsophisticated region.

QUARREL AT THE CAPITOL—THE HOUSE HALL—DECISION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—THE PRESIDENT STILL AT SOLDIERS' HOME, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858.

The fact that Senator PEARCE is here at the request of the President, to oversee the work on the Capitol extension, excites a good deal of remark. It is reported that difficulties have broken out afresh between Captain MEIGS and Mr. WALTERS, the architect Senator PEARCE is Chairman of the Committee appointed by Congress to oversee the improvements up on the Capitol. In the absence of other members of the Committee, Mr. PEARCE has full powers over the work going on. The old quarrel between Captain MEIGS and Mr. WALTERS your readers understand, and I will not go into it. The Captain is one of the most energetic men alive, a thoroughly good fellow, but it is quite possible that he sometimes oversteps his sphere of action. He is not the architect of the Capitol extension, and should remember it. Mr. WALTERS is an architect of excellent taste, but, like many very nice, exact men, is jealous of interference, and nervous and excitable.

The House Hall is greatly improved by additions fresco painting within a few days. The great panels, which were left for paintings, and which were of a dirty drab, have been subdivided and painted in brilliant colors. Better so than as they were last Winter, though people with nice tastes may object to the high coloring.

The Postmaster-General will wage war to the death upon the country papers which have a habit of sending off advertising supplements in their weekly editions. All such packages hereafter are to be subject to newspaper postage. There is to be no more sending out circulars by newspaper proprietors in that way—if the Department can detect the infringemen upon the decision, which is very doubtful.

The President still remains at the Soldiers' Home, though the weather is very cool—indeed I may say *cold*. The President has a wholesome fear of *fever and ague*, which prevails in the region of the White House.

Our witty Mayor had the honor the other evening of arresting two members of the gang of house-breakers which is doing such a fine business in Washington. The police are unequal to the task of arresting the scamps, and Mayor BARRET took the work into his own hands, and before going to bed one night succeeding in catching two of the gang. VYR.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

From Washington.

GOVERNOR DENVER ON THE KANSAS GOLD MINES—LAND PATENTS—JUDGE BOWLIN, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 27.

Governor DENVER, writing to the Secretary of Interior, Sept. 17, says that late news from Pike's Peak leaves no room to doubt the correctness of the reported discoveries of gold in that vicinity. The explorers have found gold on the Arkansas, on the heads of the Kansas, and on the South Fork of the Platte River, embracing an extent of country of more than three hundred miles. The richest mines yet found are on Cheny Creek, a tributary of the South Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak. Governor DENVER has not yet heard of quartz veins, but the best information would seem to indicate a great similarity between these mines and the first discoveries in California.

In view of the present condition of affairs in that region, and to prevent future difficulty, Gov. DENVER advises that the lands there be withdrawn from preemption, if they are open to settlement, leaving them, as in the mining districts of California, free for all who may see fit to engage in working the mines. The country he believes is or has been claimed by the Utahs, the Cheyennes, the Kiowas and the Arrapahoes, and he does not know that their title to it has ever been extinguished. If it has not, there will be no trouble in withdrawing the lands from the operations of the preemption laws, but if it has, then they ought to be withdrawn anyhow, and the facts and reasons reported to Congress next Winter. It would, he adds, be advisable to send out some competent person to examine the mines and report the facts in connection with them.

The acting Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day submitted to the President for his signature eleven patents of lands issuing under the grants of September 1850; one in the Milan District, Missouri; six in the Helena District, Arkansas, and four in Florida, containing in the aggregate 2,192,574 acres of swamp-lands to these States.

Judge BOWLIN returned to Washington this morning to await his final instructions before setting out for Paraguay.

The survey of the railroad route from Hudson to Superior and Bayfield, Wisconsin, a distance of 164 miles, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which secures to the Company a large and valuable grant of land.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 27.

WASHINGTON HUNT has written a letter to a gentleman in this city, defining his present position. He says he was honestly and earnestly in favor of a union of the Anti-Democratic masses, but the action of the Republicans at their Convention has rendered it impossible for conservative men to unite with them.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 27.

At the Union Convention of Republicans and Americans, to-day, the Hon. E. G. SPAULDING was nominated for Congress.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Sept. 26.

There were but four interments here yesterday, of which one was from yellow fever.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 27.

There were but three interments to-day, but all were from yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 26.

S. L. HATCH, one of the editors of the *Courier*, died yesterday from yellow fever. He was an able and accomplished writer. The whole number of deaths during the week from yellow fever were 81.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 27.

The deaths from yellow fever on Saturday were 67; for the week they foot up 445.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 27.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the flour mill of PIERCE SHEEHAN, extending to the feed store of of GEO. A. MOORE, which were entirely destroyed. Mr. SHEEHAN'S loss is $19,000, on which there is $6,500 insurance. Mr. MOORE'S loss is $1,500; insured for $700. A stable with two horses was also destroyed.

Fire in St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Sept. 23.

A fire in Portland street, this city, yesterday morning, destroyed sixteen houses. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional District have nominated WM. H. DIMMICK, and those of the Seventh District, STOKES L. ROBERTS.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District have nominated H. C. LONGNECKER for Congress.

The Steamship Saladin at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Saladin* from Jamaica *vid* New-York for Liverpool, put into Halifax on Sunday, having lost her foremast in the gale of the 22d. She will repair, and proceed in ten days.

Non-Arrival of the Steamship Florida—Fears felt as to Her Safety.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Sept. 26—Evening.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, has not yet arrived at this port, and some anxiety is felt about her. She sailed from New-York on Tuesday.

Col. Forney and the Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 27.

Col. FORNEY announces his design to publish in Thursday's *Press* the Address promised in his late card, sustaining the positions assumed by him in his Tarrytown speech, and meeting the accusations of the Administration and its agents.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 27.

The omnibus stables in the rear of Bonaventure Hall were destroyed by fire this morning, and fifteen horses were burnt. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Sea and Ship News.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Sept. 25.

Captain J. J. ROGERS, of the schooner *J. C. Grice*, previously reported, makes the following statement: "Sailed from Matanzas on the 8th of September, and came ashore on the beach, ten miles north of Smith Island, on the night of the 20th; I lost my second mate and part of my crew in Cuba with yellow fever, and I was also taken sick the first day out; on the night of the 15th I took a severe storm, came on deck and fell from the poop, much injuring my legs, arm and hand, and was unable to come on deck any more; when she struck I ordered part of the cargo to be thrown overboard; after letting go anchors I laid to my anchor some time, and parted the chain; she now lies about two hundred yards from the beach, with four feet of water in her hold." [By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

ACCIDENT TO STEAMSHIP FLORIDA.—This ship left New-York on Tuesday, 21st inst., for Savannah. On Wednesday afternoon, when about 40 miles North of Hatteras, met with an accident to her machinery, which disabled her. On Thursday morning, fell in with brig *Mary E. Millikin*, from Philadelphia to Cardenas, to which vessel a part of the passengers were transferred, in the steamer's boats, with the understanding that they were to be landed at Tybee next day. While returning under canvas, was met by the steamer *Augusta*, hence for Savannah, who took her in tow, and arrived here late last night. The *Augusta* will leave this afternoon with the *Florida's* passengers.

The steamship *Star of the South* arrived here yesterday (Monday) with the passengers that had gone on board the brig *Mary E. Millikin*. The steamer *Augusta* left in the afternoon, with all the *Florida's* passengers, including those brought by the *Star of the South*.

EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE PRINCE ALBERT AT HALIFAX.

The City of Washington at New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THREATENED REVOLT IN TURKEY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Markets — Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 97 1-4@97 3-8.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt. WATERS, from Galway at midnight of the 14th instant, arrived off Halifax harbor at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and reached her dock at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

She reports having met with a succession of heavy gales for the first few days of her passage. On the 17th broke two of the flanges of her screw, and proceeded under canvas the remainder of the voyage; on the 22d encountered a terrific hurricane, but sustained no damage except the loss of sails and a life-boat; on the 17th passed the Bremen ship *Johannes*, bound east; 18th, passed a steamer with two masts and two funnels, bound east, doubtless the *North Star*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PERRIN, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings the United States mail and a large number of passengers.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant.

The shipment of the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was in progress on board the steamer *Bilboa*, at Plymouth. As the cumbrous nature of the Cable necessitated caution in the work of stowing, it was not expected to be all on board before the night of the 16th, when the *Bilboa* would proceed to the Thames.

The *Times* of the 14th says: "There is no alteration in the condition of the Atlantic cable. Communications continue to be received through the entire line, but they are too faint for anything to be gathered from them. The shares remain without fluctuation, the transactions having been at £495 and £500."

An advertisement had been issued of an embryo company for purchasing and finishing the *Great Eastern* steamship.

Sir E. LYTTON, the Colonial Secretary, had made arrangements for opening a bank at Vancouver's Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. He had also suggested a plan for uniting a fortnightly postal communication to New-Zealand and South Australia *viâ* Panama, with a postal service by the same route to Vancouver. Mr. BREW, of the Irish Constabulary, who served with distinction in the Crimea, had been appointed to organize a Constabulary Police in British Columbia. Two chaplains are sent to the colony by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The French and English Treaties with China had been received.

The British Government has just renewed the contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, for the period of six years, for the conveyance of the semi-monthly mails along the west coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso.

The *Literary Gazette* says there is a well-grounded hope that Canada will, next Summer, be visited by some prominent member of the Royal family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

The Hon. E. B. LYTTON had addressed an official communication to Mr. MORRIS, the bearer of the petition from citizens of Canada, praying Her Majesty to let the Prince of WALES inaugurate the Crystal Palace at Toronto. The letter, after pointing out that the proper channel for the petition was through the Governor-General, says that it was, nevertheless, on account of the eminence of the parties signing the petition, laid before the Queen, who received it very graciously, though she was under the necessity of declining the request that the Prince of WALES or some other member of the Royal family should perform the service requested.

A Sheffield telegram, dated Monday night, says: "A fearful calamity has just occurred at the Surrey Music Hall, an immense building, capable of holding over 4,000 persons, where a variety of amusements are carried on. The place was much crowded, when some villain in the gallery fired a pistol, evidently with a view of creating al

tination, if one were needed, to the "summary dismissal" complained of by the "Electrician projector."

Yours truly, GEORGE SAWARD.

Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI will take leave of the English public at a farewell concert at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. She sails from Southampton for a lengthened tour in the United States on the following day.

The political news is unimportant.

The Lyons silk market continued to improve, and prices had further advanced. This favorable movement is in a great measure ascribed to the arrival of orders for the American Spring trade on a better scale than had been hoped for.

Two large cotton mills near Rouen, one occupied by M. PIEL and the other by M. FLEARY, had been destroyed by fire with their valuable contents.

A battering ship, completely cased in iron, is in course of construction at Cherbourg.

The Emperor was to visit the camp at Chalons on or about the 20th of September.

The Paris Flour market was dull, and prices had a drooping tendency. Wheat, on the contrary, was firm, at an advance of 50 cents the hectolitre. Wines and spirits in the various markets were generally quiet and without change in quotations.

The Chess contest between Messrs. MORPHY and HARRWITZ was being continued. Four games had been played, and each had won two. The first who wins seven games is to be the conqueror.

A more than usual quantity of gold and silver was being taken into the Paris Mint to be coined, it was believed, for exportation.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 14th, the 3 ₱ cents. closed at 73f.20c.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that a Commissioner had been appointed by the Emperor, to report on the advantages of decentralization.

It was reported in Paris that gold had been discovered in the French colony of New Caledonia.

Advices from Berlin reiterate the statement that the Prince of Prussia will soon be proclaimed Prince-Regent.

At the general Conference of the Zollverein at Hanover, Prussia proposed the abolition of all transit dues, with, it was believed, a fair chance of obtaining the object in view.

The Aulic Council of Austria had decided upon the erection of six detached fortresses for the protection of Vienna. They are to be erected on the right bank of the Danube.

A malignant fever was raging at Basle. It chiefly attacked persons in the prime of life, and many died in a few hours. The large hospital in the town was overcrowded, and the physicians scarce sufficed to attend the sick in private houses.

The Neapolitan Government had received notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades, in the form of fruit, whence they were to be introduced into the Neapolitan States.

France and England had notified Naples the exact condition on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

It is added that a change of Ministers will take place simultaneously with the acceptance of these conditions.

Mr. CHANDLER, the new United States Minister, arrived in Naples on the 6th, and was sent at once to Nisidi in Quarantine. The nuisance of this unnecessary impediment to commercial and to social intercourse is much felt and complained of.

Private advices from Madrid say that the public mind was not tranquil there, and there was talk of an armed outbreak, but by what party is not stated. It is argued that such an occurrence would probably be the best thing that could happen to strengthen O'DONNELL's position.

The Spanish Government intends to adopt rifled muskets in the army.

It is stated that the Spanish expedition against Morocco, to embark at Ferrol, is to be commanded by Gen. PEZIL.

Captain-General DULCE recommends, it is said, the raising of the state of siege in Catalonia, which, with short intervals, has lasted upwards of twenty years.

Reports of the discovery of a new Republican conspiracy were current.

The Bank of Valladolid had raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The Queen and Royal family had reached Corunna, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Constantinople letters state that a conspiracy existed there to get rid of the present Sultan, and replace him by his brother, ABDAL AZIZ. It is further stated that the conspiracy had gone so far that the majority of the foreign Ambassadors, at Constantinople, had thought proper to inform certain leading persons in the plot, that if ABDAL AZIZ came to the throne by violent means, he would not be recognized by the European Powers.

Turkey and Persia are said to have been on the brink of a complete rupture.

Vienna journals state that the Turkish Government has announced officially in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the levying of the tithes shall henceforth be left to the communes. By this concession, one of the principal grievances of the Christians is removed.

The Turkish Government has nominated a Commission to inspect the fortified places of the Russo-Turkish frontiers and to superintend their repair. SELIM PASHA presides over the Commission.

A telegraphic dispatch from Athens announces the death of M. MAVROCORDATO, who played an important political part in Greece, and was at one time Minister.

The French and English treaties had been received.

The French Government proposes to maintain in China a stronger naval squadron than in times past. A division of gun-boats will remain there permanently, and a body of marine infantry will also be kept there until the conditions of the treaty have been carried out.

A telegram, in the *Times*, states that nine new posts in China were opened for trade, and the residence of a Chinese Ambassador in London, and of an English Ambassador at Pekin, is provided for. Lord ELGIN and Admiral Sir M. SEYMOUR were *en route* to Japan. At Canton disturbances and bloodshed continued.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch dated Tien-tsin, July 7, 1858:

"The treaty between France and China was signed on the 27th of June; the Emperor of China ratified it on the 3d of July. China is opened to Christianity and the commerce of the West. Diplomatic agents, with their families, may fix their residence in Pekin. The allies and the four Plenipotentiaries will quit Tien-tsin to-day or to-morrow:

Further details of the Indian news had been telegraphed, but were no later, and added nothing of moment to the dispatches per *Niagara*.

Private telegrams state that the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent., it having stood at 9 for a long time. At Bombay the Government Securities had advanced 1½ per cent.

It is stated from Calcutta that a conspiracy had been discovered in the 18th Punjaub Infantry, and that the 76th Regiment was involved in it, but there is no mention of this in the Bombay advices.

The Treaties with China.

From the London Saturday Review.

The success of the American Government in profiting by the English operations in China, is either amusing or irritating, according to the temper in which it is regarded. No proprietor would feel unmixed satisfaction in discovering that a costly drain of his own had doubled the value of his neighbor's field; but prudent men submit in silence to the sharp practice which keeps within the letter of the law. If Lord ELGIN feels little admiration for the smartness of his Republican colleague, he may nevertheless remember that in demanding for his own country the privileges of the most favored nation, Mr. REED is only carrying into effect the deliberate object of all English policy in China. The most important function of modern diplomacy and statesmanship is to keep the largest possible portion of the world still open to commercial enterprise, and it is for this reason that it becomes the duty of England to retain her vast Colonies, and to protect many half-civilized States from the danger of absorption. If France and Russia should, at any future period, adopt sound principles of political economy, they will remove one great objection to the extension of their dominions; but, under present circumstances, Englishmen entertain a natural preference for Governments which have not learned to administer, with consistent severity, the Continental system of protective duties, passports and quarantine. In former times, colonies were valued as necessary customers of the mother country, and even on the eve of their separation the thirteen Provinces of North America admitted the right of Parliament to make regulations for their trade; but the wider extent of English empire now provides security that a sixth part of mankind shall not shut themselves up in selfish isolation. The new Chinese treaties will involve a verbal and legal guarantee for the extension of similar relations to another quarter of the human species; and the Americans, by insisting that the commerce which is opened to all shall be peculiarly free to themselves, preclude themselves from questioning the rights which have been extorted by England, with the assistance of France.

The territorial aggressions of Russia on the North-western frontier of China, and the probable rivalry of the different Missions of Pekin, may henceforth be contemplated with comparative indifference. The stipulations of Tien-Sin will, according to the legal phrase, naturally "run with the land," and it will not be competent for any new Government in China to repudiate the obligations which have been assumed by the present Emperor. Still, it is highly probable that native officials will long succeed in harassing traders by vexatious infringements of the Treaty; but, in the absence of hostile interference on the part of foreign States, England will always be able to procure satisfaction, sooner or later, from the Government of Pekin. The Chinese themselves would, probably, have preferred the concession of exclusive privileges to one or more of their unwelcome visitors, although they seem fully to have appreciated the generous efforts of the American Minister to counteract the success of Lord ELGIN's negotiations. The Mandarins are quite cunning enough to understand the jealousy and disunion which would be occasioned if some of the Western Powers had secured a legal monopoly of intercourse with China, and it was evident that the French squadron would not have appeared in the Peiho, if the Pottinger treaty had opened the five ports only for the admission of English commerce. A policy equally prudent and liberal has made it impossible for any foreign Power to establish exceptional rights of trading. The three other contracting Governments have virtually guaranteed us against the claims which any one of the number might otherwise have attempted to establish, while England is only prohibited from the acquisition of privileges which would be inconsistent with her own deliberate and permanent policy. The inconvenience of joint action by independent powers has been felt on many occasions, and especially in the Crimean war; and in the settlement of political relations depending on trifling circumstances and interests, it is generally desirable to abstain from embarrassing engagements; but in China, all the Plenipotentiaries, whatever might be their views and pretensions, necessarily promoted the objects of English policy by their separate demands, and even by their presence.

The supposed acquisition of territory by Russia on the northern frontier requires further explanation, though it is highly probable that in any diplomatic transaction the stronger power would gain the advantage. From some of the accounts it would seem that an exchange of territory has taken place, probably for the purpose of facilitating Russian navigation on the Amoor; but it also appears that at some points the Chinese boundary line is now removed to a further distance from Pekin. It is obviously impossible for any European Power to interfere with effect in obscure territorial arrangements in inland regions which are still imperfectly delineated in the maps. It is not by wrestling a district or a river from China, but by establishing an overwhelming influence at Pekin, that Russia could really come into collision with English interests in Eastern Asia. There is reason to believe that the obstacles to intercourse on the land frontier are at least as serious as the impediments to maritime commerce, and it is remarkable that scarcely any attempt has been made to organize a trade at the points where the Chinese territories are conterminous with English possessions or dependencies. If Russian politicians were inured to public discussions they would probably express a plausible jealousy of the encroachments attributed to England at different points on the coast.

There is nothing alarming in the hostile demonstrations at Canton, especially as they were probably intended by their promoters to influence the negotiations at Tien-Sin. The local population, though it is said to be the most ferocious and insubordinate in China, has never exhibited any disposition to reject foreign intercourse, except under the immediate suggestion of interested officials. The merchants who have acquired large fortunes in the European trade will necessarily desire the continuance or renewal of the customary operations of commerce, and it cannot be supposed that the armed rabble which surrounds the city can, in the meantime, menace the garrison with any serious danger. The difficulty of changing the established course of trade will probably continue to secure to Canton its commercial preëminence, but in the most unfavorable result, silk and tea may be bought and English manufactures may be sold at other markets. The experience of the former peace may, perhaps, secure manufacturers and merchants against a repetition of their former error in anticipating an enormous demand for English commodities; but it may reasonably be hoped that, with the removal of some former restrictions, the trade may gradually and permanently increase. The system of political exclusiveness maintained by the authorities, without any active sympathy on the part of the nation, may, probably, be found less obstinate than the demand for commercial protection which still overrides the more enlightened judgment of nearly all European Governments.

The Queen and the Canadians.

From the London Times.

On Saturday evening, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed an official communication to Mr. NORRIS, embodying the answer of Her Majesty to the petition, of which he was recently the bearer to this country, from citizens of Toronto and inhabitants of Canada. It will be recollected that the petition in question stated that a Crystal Palace similar in design, but of smaller dimensions to those of London and Paris, for the exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill, is in the course of erection in Toronto, and will be completed about the 1st of October; and the memorialists, remembering that Her Majesty had been pleased to honor the inauguration of similar undertakings in this country and elsewhere with her presence, prayed that she would confer a mark of favor on her loyal subjects in Canada, by giving authority to the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, to proceed to Toronto and represent her at the opening of the Crystal Palace there. This document was signed by upwards of 180 of the chief citizens of Toronto and inhabitants of other parts of Canada, including, among others, Sir ALLAN MCNAB, the Hon. N. T. BELLEW, the Speaker, and 25 members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. HENRY SMITH, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Mr. BROWN, the recent Premier; Mr. MACDONALD, the present head of the Government; and a large number of men of all parties in that branch of the Legislature; Chancellor BLAKE and eight other of the Judges, both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto, the Mayor and Corporation of that city, the Mayor and Town Council of Hamilton, the President of the Board of Trade, and several of the military authorities high in command. The idea of inviting a member of the Royal family to Canada, to grace the opening of the Crystal Palace, appears to have originated with Mr. NORRIS himself, a private citizen, but it speedily became so popular among the citizens that, although only some ten days were spent in putting in execution, the most influential of them indorsed and sanctioned it to the extent just described. It was then far on in August, the Crystal Palace was to be opened early in October, and it was evident that no time was to be lost in transmitting the petition to this country if the object in view was to have a chance of success. The proper course in such cases is to transmit such a document through the Governor of the Colony; but Mr. NORRIS was unlearned in the ordinary usage on such occasions, and, without intending any disrespect to Sir EDMUND HEAD, he brought the petition to England himself, instead of sending it through His Excellency's hands. This circumstance, it seems, has rather detracted from the character and effect of Mr. NORRIS' mission; but still the memorial bore upon the face of it such strong evidence of the extent and spontaneity of the popular feeling in Canada on the subject to which it related, that its promoters might perhaps be excused for overlooking some necessary formality, and the Colonial Secretary himself has so regarded it. Sir BULWER LYTTON, in the letter he has just addressed to Mr. NORRIS, is understood to have stated, after a passing reference to the departure from the ordinary custom, in not transmitting the petition through the Governor of the Province, that he had deemed it his duty, considering the eminence of the persons whose names were attached to it, to lay it before the Queen, who had been pleased to receive it very graciously, though she was under the necessity of declining the request that Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, should proceed to Canada with the view of opening the Crystal Palace at Toronto. Her Majesty, it is also understood, highly appreciates the loyalty to the Crown and the attachment to her person and family which prompted the wishes of the petitioners, and expresses her sincere good wishes for the success of the proposed Exhibition, and a hope that it will produce important and useful results in Canada.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the London Observer.

Up to a late hour on Saturday night the electrician had been unable to discover the precise locality where the interruption of the electric current takes place. In the letter written by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, that gentleman holds out the hope that the damage which has taken place would be found to be but at a short distance from the shore, and could be easily repaired by the substitution of the larger cable intended for the shore end of the telegraph. This heavy portion of the cable, weighing about six tons to the mile, or rather more than six times the weight of the line which has already been laid, is at present lying at Keyham. It was not taken on board the *Agamemnon*, for so improbable seemed the chance of the successful submergence of the cable, that it was not deemed necessary to send the shore end to Valentia until the result of the second attempt was ascertained. As soon as the communication had been established, orders were sent for the shipment of the shore end, and the *Bilboa* steamer was sent to Keyham to take it round to Valentia. While engaged in putting the cable on board a message was unexpectedly received to discontinue the process, and leave it still at Keyham. This message was, we understand, forwarded from Valentia, as it was found by the electrical tests which were applied that the interruption of the communication was not within such a distance of the shore as would admit of the fault being remedied by the substitution of the heavier cable. The shore end of the telegraph is that which is most exposed to the action of the sea, and with respect to which the greatest fears were entertained by the public; but it turns out that this portion is perfect, and that the defective part is at a point much further distant from the land. To many persons it will appear impossible, by any mechanical or other scientific arrangement, to ascertain the spot at which the continuity of an electric current may cease. It is difficult enough to conceive the practicability of transmitting an electric spark along two or three thousand miles of wire, or even through a much shorter distance. But this is done every day, and we have less doubt that the subtle fluid which starts from London will reach Edinburg, or the place to which it is directed, than that the railway train will reach its prescribed terminus. But to ascertain the spot at which the lightning leaves its track, and escapes into the depths of the Atlantic, is a task which would appear to be even more difficult than for the manager at Euston station to learn, without the aid of telegraph or other communication, the place where the express train had left the line by some unhappy accident, after it had started on its journey to the north. Strange as it may seem, the electrician has the power of ascertaining, by means of the electric fluid itself, the locality of the tiny outlet by which it escapes into the sea. Some time since a most ingenious piece of mechanism was made, by which the electricity could be weighed, the fluid being made to act upon a magnet; and this, upon the end of a nicely-poised steelyard, would tell with accuracy the weight of the current transmitted from the other end of a wire at a long distance. Following out this experiment, we believe first shown by Professor FARADAY, at the Royal Institution, other electricians have arranged a very sensitive piece of machinery, by which the amount of resistance opposed to the passage of the electricity by the conducting wire may be correctly ascertained. The amount of resistance offered through the whole length of the Atlantic cable, or even one half of it, is something very much larger than any which can be marked by the delicate machinery hitherto employed upon shorter distances of wire. The consequence is that the electricians have not yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain where the cable is defective. Of one thing, however, they are certain, that is, that the fault does not occur within twenty or thirty miles of the land, and we are informed that within the first two or three hundred miles the continuity is still perfect and complete. Beyond this distance all is still doubt and uncertainty, and it is idle at present to speculate upon the subject. Should the defect be found to exist in the deep parts of the sea, the public must be content to hear that for the present the Atlantic Telegraph is a failure. It will not be possible to raise the sunken portion of the wire, or repair it, when laid in great depths. Within a few miles of the shore the wire may be under-run; but when it has been sunk at the depth of two or three miles below the surface, the great length of cable which would be suspended, and the resistance which the water would give to its rising, would produce a strain upon the wire much greater than its strength would bear. A cable which would be strong enough to sustain its own weight while sinking, might not possess the requisite strength to admit of its being hauled up through the water.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them like the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soiree given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 2d. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon.....10½c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats ¾c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
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Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
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CHEAP FOR CASH,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES prepared for shipment, by the extraction of 30 per cent. of pure water, which improves the flavor, increases the aroma, and causes them to keep nine months after crossing the ocean. Shipped free of cost to the purchaser.
ROBERT L. PELL,
Pellham Farm, Esopus Post-Office, North River.

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Low down for cash.
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APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 BROADWAY.—The attention of Apprentices, Journeymen and other young persons is invited to this institution, which is again open for the loaning of books. The proper hours for attendance are from 2 to 9 P. M., but the library is generally open in the forenoon also. The Reading Rooms are well supplied with the most popular magazines, reviews, pictorials and newspapers of the day, and during the recess many new works have been added.
TERMS.
1. To apprentices of mechanics, or young persons employed as such, there is no charge.
2. Journeymen mechanics, teachers, students in colleges or academies, young persons in the offices of lawyers, physicians, artists, &c., are required to pay $1 per year.
3. Mechanics, tradesmen, artists, &c., in business on their own account, are required to pay $2 per year.

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Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
E. ELLIOT, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN FIFTH-Av., a HAIR CHAIN, Gold-Mounted. Whoever will return it to A. S. LEE, No. 42 Pine-st., will be liberally rewarded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WELLS' SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL BOOKS.
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Mr. WELLS' peculiar qualifications for such a service to science and education have been certified by Professors Bache, Henry, Agassiz, Hayes, Jackson, Horsford, Wyman and Emmons, Lieut. Maury and others. As a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, as an Assistant Professor in that Institution, as a pupil of Prof. Agassiz, and as a Practical Chemist and Physicist, his experience in teaching and in theoretical and applied science has been extensive and varied. His establishment and editorship of the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* for eight years past, and his several other publications, have rendered his name familiar to all cultivators of science—some of his publications having been adopted in the schools of Great Britain.

Among the Testimonials recently received, are strong commendations from Professor Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts; Professor Evans, Marietta College; Professor Hillman, Dickinson College; Dr. Webster, Principal of the New-York Free Academy; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, New-York; Professor Barnes, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; President Collins, Dickinson College; Professor Cleveland, Philadelphia; Professor Hopkinson, Genesee College, Thomas Sherwin, A. M., Principal of City Normal School, Boston, and many others; as also cordial commendations from the *Tribune*, New-York *Observer*, Boston *Journal*, Boston *Recorder*, *Evangelist*, *Churchman*, New-York *Teacher*, *Educational Herald*, *School* and *Home Journal*, *Scientific American*, the *Independent*, *Life Illustrated*, *Christian Advocate and Journal*, *Examiner*, *Christian Inquirer*, *Democratic Review*, *Publishers' Circular*, Boston *Traveller*, *Post* and *Journal*, &c., &c.

Though but recently published, the PHILOSOPHY has reached the 11th edition, and every day adds to the number of important institutions by which these works have been adopted, the following being among the most recent: Rutgers Institute, Mr. Van Norman's and the Female Normal, New-York; State Normal Schools at Bridgewater, Framingham and Westfield, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; State Normal University of Illinois; City Normal School, Boston; Hillsdale, Dickinson, Elmira, Female, Genesee, Masonic, Iowa and other Colleges.

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NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENEVA and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

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To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, *by*
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Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
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Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FOURTH NIGHT
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Seventeenth night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in two characters.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
in his great personation of
THE SPECTRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, 1858,
THE PHANTOM.
The Phantom.....Mr. Bourcicault
Lucy Peveryl.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Ada Raby.....Miss Agnes Robertson
The performance will conclude with
THE WINDMILL.
Marion.....Miss Agnes Robertson

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

By E. & P. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Trade sale of elegant gold jewelry, consisting of sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, vest and sleeve buttons, &c., set with cameo, enamels and mosaics; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, emperb 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, emperb breaking patent and detached levers, duplex and lepines; gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c. The above goods are all of new and elegant designs, never before seen, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

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WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 228 Pearl-st., (by order of George Witherell, assignee,)
$20,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Consisting in part of
2,000 sets and pairs polished fire irons, 400 dozen auger bitts,
1,000 dozen dowelling bitts, 900 dozen gimlet bitts,
75 dozen shanghae bitts, 100 dozen turnscrews,
50 dozen patent try squares, 20 dozen box chisels,
100 kegs emery, 100 dozen planters' hoes,
600 planes, assorted; 50 dozen coffee mills; registers, ventilators, tacks, brads, trunk, closet and finishing nails, framing and corner chisels, scythes, steelyards, hay and manure forks, thumb latches, counter and platform scales, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Sept. 28.
At 10 o'clock, at the auction-room, regular sale of foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., consisting in part of hoes, shovels, trace-chains, saws, stone sledges, axes, axe handles, files, double and single barrel guns, drawing knives, tri-squares, cow-bells, locks, whips, shears, brass cocks, tape measures, razors, shutter bolts, tacks, augers, gimlets, cotton hook's, &c., &c., and a general assortment for City and country trade.
Also,
250 sample cards superior Sheffield cutlery, consisting of pocket-knives, scissors, shears, &c.
Also,
30 cases French's bay rum.
Also,
By order of the assignee,
an invoice of toys and French fancy goods.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell on WEDNESDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., three suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and silk velvet; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $600; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bonard, of Paris; a scene in Switzerland, birth-place of William Tell; fruit piece by Boussell, Winter scene by Coates; French plate, mantel and pier mirrors; rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs to match; Bisque and Dresden China figures and vases, Parisian statuettes, bronze clocks, dining-room oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, butler tray and stand, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut-glass dinner and tea sets, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c. Bedroom—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolster and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, card table, clock, carpets, curtains and shades, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 243 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beside a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.
Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.
N. B.—The above goods are not put in the house for sale, but are those of a private family declining housekeeping.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the house, No. 36 West 11th-st., comprising in part: Parlors—three suites in solid rosewood, richly carved and covered in silk brocade; one suite solid carved rosewood, covered in silk velvet, two rosewood etageres, richly carved statuary marble-tops, mirror fronts and back; rosewood corner etageres, with French plate-mirrors; two carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; two do. do. side-tables, ladies' rosewood secretaires, lined with satin wood; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists, painted by Lanier; superb fruit piece, Winter scene; elegant lace curtains, cornices, French painted shades, velvet carpets, rugs, one magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano, inlaid with pearl, made by City makers; Sevres China vases, Parian and bisque figures, bronze and Dresden China figures and vases; dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture, superbly carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, &c.; splendid mantel and pier mirrors.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery; elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

WM. S. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. S. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is handsomely furnished, the parlors have tapestry carpets, superior 7-octave piano-forte, music-cabinet, stool and case, three sets of rich parlor furniture carved in solid rosewood, and corded in French satin; rich lace curtains, superior etageres with plate-glass doors and back, a superior rosewood secretary book-case, solid oak extension table, oil-painting; fine rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of large rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand, to match; pure hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, mahogany furniture, spring-seat chairs, sofa and sofa-beds, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, ingrain carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of furniture not mentioned. For further particulars, see catalogues at the house. Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and very desirable assortment of household furniture, made by the best City makers, consisting in part, of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Also, four elegant parlor suites, solid rosewood frames, upholstered in French satin brocade and hair-cloth.
Also, enameled and solid oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.
Together with a magnificent assortment of oil-paintings, mirrors, silver-plated ware, glass ware, fancy goods, &c. &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—REFEREE'S SALE—VALUable property on 11th-av, 35th, 36th and 38th sts.
FRANKLIN BROTHERS
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on 11th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.
THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four lots on 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—Four lots on 36th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One lot on 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
JOHN L. MASON, Referee.
Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., splendid span of bay carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, eight and nine years old, long tails, and well matched, kind and gentle in all harness; cost $1,500, and sold as the owner has no further use for them.
A valuable lady's saddle horse, cream color, seven years old, long tail, and perfectly kind and gentle, and warranted sound.
An open barouche, in good order, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., to order, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
MORTGAGE SALE.—A valuable assortment of every description of furniture. Also, three billiard tables, marble and state beds, made by Phelan, Leonard & Benjamin and Sharp, in fine order; Aubusson medallion carpets; a large and valuable lot of crockery, dinner and tea-sets, Britannia beaters, coffee urns, sheets, pillow cases, napkins, doilies, dish covers, glass ware, &c., &c., having been removed from one of our first-class hotels. Sale positive.
Also, at 12 o'clock.—A single action harp, made by S. Erard, of Paris, and cost originally $500.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE—Rooms, No. 15 Park-row. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 6½ o'clock. Elegant English Books, being a large collection of the best English editions of valuable standard works and miscellaneous publications, including a variety of superbly-illustrated books, in rich bindings and in perfect order. Also, a collection of very choice and expensive English engravings, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF THIRTY-TWO valuable Lots, situated on 8th-av., 128th, 129th and 132d sts., on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 146 Gold, near High-st., Brooklyn,
A small quantity of household furniture; also, two handsome fruit pieces, with glass shades, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson-figured brocatel, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany lounges in brocatel, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers do., marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, cabinets and bidets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, oval do., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock—A harp, originally cost $500.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of second-hand household furniture, carpets, &c.; also, a large variety of new furniture, viz: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, library and secretary book-cases, centre-tables, etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, dressing-bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., together with a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CROCKery, China, Glass, Rock, C. C., Dipped Yellow and Edged Ware.—TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. Regular weekly positive sale, in lots to suit City and country dealers, and they will do well to attend this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 7 years old, about 15 hands high; warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, or under the saddle: a fine traveler; will stand without tying, and sold only for want of use.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GLASS WARE.—LARGE and peremptory sale of glass cutter's stock, contained in the warerooms No. 463 Houston-st., corner Bowery, formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. Neeves, consisting of all kinds cut-glass, glass and other globes; also, all kinds rich glass, for crockery dealers; also, the fixtures of the cutting-shop in one lot. Sale peremptory for cash, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. We call special attention of City and country dealers to this sale, as it will comprise a good assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND NEAR TARRYTOWN.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, on the premises, 1¾ miles from Tarrytown Depôt, about 5½ acres of land, mostly covered with Fruit Trees, bounded by a never-failing stream of water on part of one side. On the premises is a fine site for a house, it being a gentle ascent from the road to the rear of the lot. Said property will be sold to close up an estate. One-half of the money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises.
HERVEY ROCKWELL, } Executors.
ISAAC COUTANT, }

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER of 5th-av. and 128th-st.
Five lots northeast corner of 54th-st. and Broadway.
Two lots northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st.
One lot east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches south of 50th-st.
One lot south side of 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
One lot south side of 46th-st., 100 feet east of 6th-av.
One lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE UP THE business of the late firm of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, two brown-stone houses, in Buckley's Row, 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; two brown-stone houses, Billings' Row, 50th-st. and 8th-av.; two brick houses in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, No. 143 West 36th-st., and No. 264 West 44th-st. Various sizes and prices, on easy terms. Address or call on IRA A. ALLEN, 11th-av., corner 39th-st., J. W. STEVENS, No. 199 West 50th-st., or C. M. FREEMAN, 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st.; if sold the terms of payment will be very easy; or for a good tenant it will be altered to suit a respectable tailoring, or other similar establishment. The location is very desirable. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, Northeast corner 19th-st. and 2d-av.; handsome court-yard all round; house is nearly new, and in good order; contains the modern improvements—both rooms, Croton water and gas throughout. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st., lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep; about two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL, NEAT BRICK houses, pleasantly situated in the upper part of the City, well built, with all the modern improvements; one fire will do the cooking and heating; terms accommodating. For particulars apply at No. 397 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BEtween 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 125 FEET WEST OF 10th-av., on south side of 34th-st.; also, three lots on 57th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av., filled in to grade. Terms very easy. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, 403 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH FURNITURE —The three-story marble front dwelling-house No. 75 First-place, Brooklyn. Apply to WM. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS ON the south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Fine-st., 2d floor.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet or water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of ground in the rear, suitable for 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET, NO. 81 NORTH MOORE-STREET.—THE two-story attic and basement, house No. 81 North Moore-st.; contains nine rooms and convenient pantries, with vault under the front walk; has just been painted inside and out; rent $500 per annum. Apply to ALBERT A. MARTIN, No. 283 Greenwich-st., corner of Warren-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Will be put in thorough repair. Possession on the 1st October. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE AND SIX acres of ground, 1 mile from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg; plenty of fruit and good barn and house. Stages run near to it. Apply to FETTER & BROMLEY, No. 168 Chrystie-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts. Apply at W. O. JENKS' wholesale window shade, paper hanging and curtain emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lace and muslin curtains from auction. Steamboats, hotels and dwellings furnished at wholesale prices. Orders promptly executed.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story and basement house No. 144 West 37th-st. to let, completely furnished, from Oct. 15 for six months, if applied for immediately. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. For terms, apply on the premises or to A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 64 EAST 22d-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; three rooms deep, Croton and gas in each story, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent $1,500. Smoking prohibited.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODERate-sized house, well furnished, in a good neighborhood. The rent will be low to a good tenant. Address Box No. 2,717, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET —25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

SHIRT STORE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS,
ARE SOLD AT $1,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT, WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

UNDER GARMENTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FIRE-SHIRTS,
WITH COVERED BUTTONS,
OF BEST DOUBLE-TWILLED MADDER-DYED RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN
ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
OR THE MONEY RETURNED

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A small private family for the Winter or until May 1. Rent not to exceed $75 per month. Address Box No. 3,459 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a fair three-story house west of Broadway, and in a good neighborhood, not above 36th-st., may address SIMON, Box 120 *Times* Office, with description, rent, &c.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—TWO unfurnished rooms, without board, with privilege of range, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address R. S. T., Box No. 166 *Times* office, stating terms.

WANTED—A ROOM OR FRONT BASEMENT, suitable for a physician's office, located between 10th st. and 25th-st. and 4th and 6th avs. Direct with particulars to M. D., Box 2,553 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AT STAMFORD, CONN.,
A 2-story and attic flat-roof house, 40 by 36 feet, 2-story addition, 20 by 15 feet; the house is built of the best materials and in the best manner, gas-pipes and fixtures throughout. The ground is 262 feet front by 225 feet in depth, with front trees and grape arbor. For directions inquire at the depot of Mr. G. Hoyt, or of the subscriber,
J. W. HENLEY.
At Knapp's Dock, foot of South-st.,
Stamford, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL and delightful places on the west bank of the Hudson, at Yonck's, six acres, fine river front, with dock; well fruited; a brook passing through it. For particulars apply at the drug store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a beautiful farm of 131 acres, 115 under high cultivation, and 16 acres woodland; fine house, 14 rooms, 2 barns, granary, saw-mill and other out-buildings in good order, 3 apple-orchards and plenty of other fruit; 3 hours ride from New-York City by railroad. Apply to G. COGGESHALL, No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE, BELOW GOVERNMENT prices, being a grant to one of the early settlers in Texas of 1,920 acres, which must be sold for cash, to close the joint ownership of the several heirs. Title warranted. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., two doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, WAGON AND Harness. Price $400. Horse, sorrel, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high; sound, kind and gentle in harness and under the saddle; stands without tying, and is very powerful. Wagon built by J. R. Lawrence & Co., Broadway, New-York; has been used for less than four months, and is in perfect order. Apply at WILSON'S Stable, 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., or at 56 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROCKAWAY Carriage, for one or two horses, with plate glass, &c., almost new; two light wagons, with tops; one sleigh, robes, bells, blankets, &c.; light single and double harness. Inquire at private stable No. 167 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. The stable, suitable for three horses, to let.

$125—FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE and a set of silver-mounted double harness, for the above sum. Can be seen at Wm. H. Miles' stables, No. 52 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.
F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50 / $4 50

DELIVERED FREE OF CARTAGE AT RETAIL AT $4 50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated BLACK HEATH and hard BROAD MOUNTAIN and PRIME RED ASH COALS, for FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES AND STOVES, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
ALSO,
BEST LIVERPOOL

Cannel Coal at	$12 50
Orrel Coal	10 50

per chaldron, expressly selected for family use, screened from yard, and delivered free of cartage.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, C. B. SWAIN, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the drug store of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

AT COAL-YARD, CORNER TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE—
COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50.
WEIGHT WARRANTED, OR FORFEIT COAL.
BEST QUALITY STOVE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY RANGE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY FURNACE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY GRATE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
From yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.
JOHN McDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1858.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of PEEL & STEVENS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL A. PEEL,
AARON J. STEVENS.
The business will be continued under the name of SAMUEL A. PEEL.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firms of RIXFORD & CO., at Mansfield, Conn., and the EXCELSIOR SILK AND TWIST COMPANY, New-York, was this day dissolved by limitation.
D. B. FULLER, NATHAN RIXFORD,
J. CUTLER FULLER, GEORGE C. RIXFORD.
MANSFIELD, Aug. 21, 1858.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC,
ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.
A. H. FARLIN, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

A NEW PAINT.—FOR FIVE CENTS PER pound, beautiful white and colors, for most purposes superior to lead and oil. It has great body, and very durable. One pound will go nearly as far as two of lead. Dries quick, and will not blister. Also well adapted for ships. Apply to the agent, L. L. LOMBARD, *Times* Building, room No. 12, No. 40 Park-row.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 Williamst.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has purchased from A. Shailly, on the 15th inst., the stock, good will and fixtures of the old established Fancy and Embroidery Establishment, No. 166½ Bowery, where will be kept constantly for sale a superior assortment of fancy articles. Also, a general assortment of ladies' and children's furnishing goods. T. PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Phantom—The Windmill.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Jenny Lind.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Hamlet—El Zingaro—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jessie Brown—The Two Greggories—Glendower.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Lantern Festival.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our worst fears with regard to the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamship *Austria* are more than realized. *Out of five hundred and sixty persons on board, only sixty-seven are believed to have been saved!* The ship caught fire in the steerage, while being fumigated with burning tar on the 13th instant, in latitude 45° 01′, longitude 41° 30′, and the flames spread with such terrible rapidity that it is believed the engineers were immediately suffocated at their posts, and no control whatever was had over the engines. The Captain was lost overboard soon after the fire broke out, and the most intense panic existed, which seems to have been participated in by all. Under these circumstances the launching of the boats with safety was out of the question; they were either crowded so full as to be immediately swamped, or were crushed by the propeller. Only one, with a small portion of the passengers, succeeded in getting away from the burning vessel in safety. The French bark *Maurice* fortunately came alongside in the afternoon and took off forty passengers chiefly from the bowsprit and the forward chains, to which they were clinging. A few were also picked up floating, and the boat which was saved, containing twenty-three persons, subsequently came up. These are supposed to be all that have been saved. The bark *Lotus*, from Liverpool, soon after fell in with the *Maurice*, and took off twelve of the rescued persons and brought them into Halifax on Sunday, but owing to the neglect to keep telegraphic communication open on that day, no information of their arrival was received in this City until yesterday.

By the arrival of the *Prince Albert* at Halifax, and the *City of Washington* at this port, our European advices are extended to the noon of the 15th inst. They are of secondary importance. There is no evidence of vitality at the Valentia end of the Atlantic cable. The conviction seemed to be that the interruption is at least 200 or 300 miles out at sea, it having been ascertained that it is not within the first 30 miles. The shipping of the shore-ends upon the *Bilboa*, at Plymouth, had been resumed, but she was under orders to sail for the Thames, not for Valentia. In regard to the visit of Her Majesty to Canada, an unsatisfactory answer had been received through the Colonial Secretary. It was promised, however, that one of the Royal family would certainly visit the Provinces in the course of the ensuing year. From Turkey we have a continuation of the previous sinister accounts. A grand conspiracy, it is said, has been discovered, having in view the dethronement of the Sultan, and the elevation of his brother to the seat. The proofs of the movement have been held so conclusive by the Foreign Envoys, that they have advised the faction that the European Governments will not acknowledge the usurper. Rumors of a war between Turkey and Persia are rife. The French and English Treaties have arrived, but have not been published.

Mr. Field last evening received a dispatch from Mr. Lundy, from the Valentia office of the Atlantic Telegraph, who has arrived at Halifax on his way to Trinity Bay, with instruments and regulations for testing the Cable in concert with the operators at Valentia. He states that the tests applied showed a loss of insulation three miles from the latter station, though he hoped to work through it.

Our Washington correspondence this morning will be found to contain an item of intelligence relative to the movements and intentions of Fernando Wood, which will startle our Democratic friends inside and outside of Tammany. It seems that the worthy Ex-Mayor has become convinced that his sphere of usefulness does not lie in New-York. He therefore went to Washington as an applicant for some foreign post, but, ascertaining that the Governorship of Nebraska had become vacant by the resignation of Governor Richardson, he has offered himself for the place. The inducements which he holds out to the President to appoint him are certainly worthy of his attention, but whether they will prove sufficient remains to be seen.

Governor Denver, of Kansas, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he says there is no room to doubt the correctness of the reports relative to the gold discoveries near Pike's Peak. The precious metal has been found on the Arkansas, on the heads of the Kansas, and on the South Fork of the Platte, embracing an extent of country of more than three hundred miles. The richest deposits yet found, however, are on Cheney Creek, a tributary of the South Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak.

A clergyman, the Rev. Preston S. Turley, was executed at Charleston, Va., on the 17th inst., for the murder of his wife in January last. His father, mother, and his youngest child, accompanied him to the scaffold to witness the execution. He made a dying speech, confessing his crime, and attributing it to indulgence in whisky.

Mr. L. J. Sigur, a prominent citizen of New-Orleans, and noted for his firm adhesion to the filibuster Lopez, died in that city on the 18th inst., aged 42 years.

A meeting to ratify the State Ticket lately nominated by the Republicans at Syracuse, was held last night in the Cooper Institute. The assemblage was large, respectable and enthusiastic. Ex-Judge Edmonds presided, and addresses were made by Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass.; Mr. Wm. H. Fry, and others. The meeting was unanimous in its approval of the sentiments expressed by the various speakers, and of the addresses and resolutions presented for adoption.

General Hiram Walbridge addressed another Democratic mass meeting at Bowling green, and his nomination for member of Congress from the Third District was again ratified by his former constituents.

The Hon. Abram Wakeman has declined the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the Eighth District.

Nothing particularly striking occurred at Quarantine yesterday. Thos. Quinn, the blacksmith at Vanderbilt's Landing, before reported sick with yellow fever, died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His children are convalescent. The Sixth Regiment, numbering 287 men, under command of Col. Pinckney, went down in the 2 P. M. boat, and relieved the Eighth Regiment, which has been on duty for over two weeks.

The Commissioners of Health met as usual yesterday, and granted permission to several vessels in Quarantine to come up to the City, and adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The Brooklyn Common Counsel last evening, by the decided vote of 12 to 7, refused to comply with the request of the Water Commissioners to pay the contractors for the Brooklyn Water Works $135,000 extra to have a covered conduit instead of an open canal, East of Baisley's Pond.

The lecture-room connected with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, was crowded last night for the consideration of an important subject—namely, the proposed enlargement of the building, or a removal to some other site where an edifice of greatly increased dimensions could be constructed. The present building being much too small, it was unanimously resolved that a new edifice must be erected, either on the same or another site.

The September races on Fashion Course, Long Island, commenced yesterday. There were about 8,000 persons present. The four-mile race, which was the prominent feature of the occasion, was won by *Nicholas I.* the time being, first heat, 7:50¾; second, 7:35; third, 7:50.

The Inquisition with regard to the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Sophia Stevens, by James Stevens her husband, was resumed, yesterday morning, by Coroner Connery, at Bellevue Hospital. Several witnesses were examined, and some important testimony was elicited quite unfavorable to the accused. A druggist in the Second-avenue testified that Stevens, within a month prior to the death of his wife, bought, on two occasions, some arsenic at his store, stating that he wanted to use it for killing rats. Evidence was also adduced showing that Stevens had expressed a strong dislike for his wife, and a desire to get rid of her. The investigation is to be continued to-day. The preliminary examination of Mr. Stevens upon a charge of wife-murder, which was adjourned until yesterday before Justice Welsh at the City Police Court, was deferred by order of the Judge, until the termination of the Coroner's inquest.

Yesterday the sales of Cotton reached 3,000 bales, at very full prices. Flour and Corn Meal depressed, and closed in favor of buyers. Wheat and Barley were actively inquired for, as also were Coffee, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Provisions were quite heavy. Sugars were in moderate demand. Freights presented no important change.

The Loss of the Austria.

The news received yesterday of the destruction of the steamer *Austria* by fire proved more terrible than had been anticipated, fearful as the apprehensions were which the first intelligence of the disaster awakened. Of the six hundred persons supposed to have been on board the ill-fated steamer, there is but too much reason to fear that at least five hundred and thirty have been lost—part of them having been suffocated on board, and the rest, doubtless the greater number, sacrificed by drowing, from lack of the proper means for their rescue. The picture which the mere mention of these facts presents to the imagination is too terrible to dwell upon. The clear and comprehensive statement of the disaster made by Mr. Brews, the only British passenger who was saved, which we publish, gives a most thrilling account of the event. The origin of the fire appears to have been a most gross piece of carelessness in the boatswain of the ship, while fumigating the apartments of the steerage passengers with burning tar, and the flames spread so rapidly that no attempt to extinguish them appears to have been made. Then followed wild struggles for life; and, no provision having been made for the possibility of such a disaster, it is not surprising that even with the means of escape at hand so few were saved. It is just four years ago to-day since the announcement was made in our paper of the fearful loss of the Collins steamer *Arctic*, and about a year since we published the terrible news of the loss of the steamer *Central America*. In the case of both these great disasters, there was an aggravated loss of life from the mere want of forethought on the part of the managers of those vessels in not making suitable provisions for a disaster. There were boats enough to have saved all the passengers and crews, but for the lack of a proper organization, or some person to give proper orders, hundreds of lives were sacrificed which might have been saved. We expatiated then, as we had previously done on several similar occasions, on the necessity first of providing a sufficient number of life-boats for the passengers to escape in, and then, to render the boats available in time of danger, on the necessity of so organizing the crew and passengers, that when it became necessary to leave the ship there should be no confusion, and that the means of escape should not be rendered of no avail by the mad rush of all the passengers simultaneously to one boat. It was this wild tumult on board the *Arctic* and the *Central America*, as on board the *Austria*, which led to the loss of hundreds of lives. To avoid this, it will only be necessary when a passenger takes his berth on board a steamer, or any other sea-going vessel, to have a place assigned to him in a particular boat, and some arrangement should be made for the crew. At the first convenient moment after leaving port, the passengers should be shown their respective places in the life-boats, and then, when the time of danger arrived, the instinct of self-preservation would lead each one to the boat to which he belonged. If there had been any organization of this kind on board the *Austria* a much greater number of passengers might have been rescued. The plan that we have recommended has been adopted on board some of the California steamers, and, perhaps, after a few such terrible disasters as that of the loss of the *Austria*, it will be generally adopted on board the Atlantic steamers.

No intelligence has yet been received of the Norwegian vessel which passed near the burning steamer after the *Maurice*, and there is a faint hope that a few more of the unfortunates may have been rescued.

A Question to be Answered.—Do the people of this State intend to have a new Constitution next year? This question will be asked at the polls on the 2d of November. How many of the voters are prepared to deposit in the ballot-box an intelligent well-considered answer? We venture to say not one in five hundred. Yet this subject, concerning which there exists such wide-spread indifference, is really more important than the hotly-contested question whether Edwin D. Morgan, or Lorenzo Burrows, or Amasa J. Parker, shall be our next Governor. We have asked how many of the electors are in favor of a new Constitution. Permit us to propound a preliminary inquiry. How many have even once in their lives read the present one? Is it not safe to answer less than one in every hundred? It will be admitted that the Constitution is not what may be styled light reading. Its "articles," fourteen in number, its formidable list of one hundred and thirty-six "sections," its legal phraseology and dry technicalities, are not calculated to make it an agreeable document for parlor or railroad perusal. Yet, under those repulsive forms and crabbed provisions, lie the foundation of our laws and the basis of our Government. Not one stone of this sub-structure can be disturbed without affecting interests public and private, throughout the entire State. Evidently then, it should be touched with care if touched at all.

What the people are to determine at the ensuing election is simply whether a Convention shall or shall not be called. We fear there is little probability of the matter being adequately weighed. Experience has shown a strong tendency in the public mind for novelty, whenever Constitutional revision is proposed. Most of those who have not reflected will vote in the affirmative, if at all. Many will omit to cast a ballot, and some who have doubts about the failure, and prefer the ills we have to other ills which may come, will vote against a Constitution.

We have at present one piece of advice to give—no more. Let every voter procure a copy of the existing Constitution and read it carefully from beginning to end before the next election. He may then, at least, know what it is which he will be called to vote upon.

Judge Russell and the Mulligan.

It being now judicially settled that a returned Californian may assault and battery—*pugnis et calcibus*—any member of a San Francisco Vigilance Committee for the sum of $250, we shall expect to witness frequent demonstrations in hotels and public places similar to the attack of Mr. Mulligan on Capt. Webb. The great satirist tells us that everything at Rome had a price. One of the cheapest of luxuries in the Imperial City was a battery. A blow cost the giver of it, as nearly as we can calculate, about five-and-twenty dimes; and the result was that the Billy Mulligans of the day went about the streets of Rome striking whom they listed, and tendering the legal penalty. Taking into account the difference in the value of the metals, we should think that a $250 fine to a California pugilist was a matter of about as much account as 250 cents to a Roman gladiator. Knocking men down, and drawing their claret, is likely to become a common, as it is a comparatively unexpensive amusement.

The disclosures during the late trial in the Court of General Sessions indicate a most admired confusion of ideas on the part of persons concerned in the administration of criminal justice. In the first place, the police officers who saw the assault on Captain Webb refused to arrest Mr. Mulligan without a warrant! What better warrant could these nice fellows have had than the sight of the outrage? Then, when the Mulligan came to trial and pleaded *Guilty*, by a singular *hocus pocus* Captain Webb turned up as the culprit, and was tried and condemned, and almost convicted and sentenced, for an alleged felony committed years ago in California. The Judge assumed on the strength of the convict's affidavit that the Mulligan was an injured innocent; and that, if justice were done, Captain Webb and he might well enough change places. Although in a civil action, matter of provocation, happening so long before the assault that there has been *time for reflection*, cannot be considered by the Jury in mitigation of damages, even when it is legally proved—yet here, in a criminal action, matter of alleged provocation, occurring years before, evidenced only by the *ex-parte* statement of the culprit himself, is treated by the Court as matter of proper justification and legal excuse.

Judge Russell thought that all the water of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans traversed by Mr. Mulligan in his involuntary transit from San Francisco to New-York, and the lapse not merely of months, but of years, were insufficient to wash out and obliterate from his sensitive spirit a burning and indignant sense of the wrongs practiced upon him under the Lynch law of California. For several years he had been in that continuous, boiling and incontrollable passion which the law sometimes allows for in a sudden tempest of anger, as the natural weakness of man. Judge Russell contemplates with indulgence a chronic state of human frailty—while the law, as hitherto administered, has taken notice only of acute cases.

Only think of a "heat of passion" judicially recognized as enduring from the 25th of May, A. D. 1856, down to the 25th of September, A. D. 1858! When before was an assault from revenge for an injury of *two years and four months standing* considered as an assault to be excused or palliated by the "heat of passion," and regarded with the consideration that courts habitually extend to the infirmities of human temper? A man who keeps in such a violent passion for eight-and-twenty months is a very dangerous member of society. He quite exceeds the limits assigned to a reasonable and legal indignation. Fines of $250 furnish no remedy for "heats of passion" of this description. A gentle restraint of the person, cooling diet and salutary exercise in employments beneficial to the State—these are the persuasive cures of such permanent infirmities.

Judge Russell might as well have permitted affidavits of Mulligan's prowess in a free fight at the Pewter Mug to mitigate his punishment, as to allow the affidavits that *were* introduced to modify or influence his judgment. Not one of the affidavits had any legal relevance to the subject of inquiry. What Captain Webb did at San Francisco in 1856 was no part of the circumstances of a hotel brawl in New-York in 1858. If Captain Webb said, at any time, as Mr. Berford swears in substance, that Mulligan had served him right—what relevance had that to an outrage affecting the peace and dignity of the State of New-York? Who was the judge of that—Captain Webb or the law? Of Mr. Sickles' harangue on the occasion we have nothing to say. He was bound to extricate his client in the best way he could, and if he could most affect the Court by a speech to Mulligan's "troops of friends," and a philippic against Captain Webb on alleged facts not properly in evidence, we are not prepared to say that he was wrong. But what did the Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick mean by permitting such an appeal to go without a reply? It is stated that Mr. Sedgwick declined to make any remarks, on the ground that the "*defence had the close.*" Can this be so? Did Mr. Sedgwick sympathize to this extent with Mr. Sickles and the Court as to abandon his duty on such a pretence as this?

Gold in Kansas.—That gold is found in Western Kansas can no longer be doubted; and there is good reason to believe in quantities sufficiently great to render mining remunerative. Pike's Peak—which is the centre and landmark of the diggings—is about five hundred miles almost due West from Leavenworth City. The theory is that the eastern slope is as rich in the precious metal as the western. Should this prove to be the case, the interior of the continent will soon be filled by a busy population, and the scenes of California be repeated this side of the Rocky Mountains. But, be this as it may, enough has already been discovered to stir up the settlers in Kansas and Nebraska. They are holding meetings, organizing companies and marching to the diggings in hundreds. Their talk is no longer of claims and corn raising, or even of politics. The business of the towns consists mainly in suqplying the miners with outfits. All who can leave home take up their line of march for Pike's Peak with as little delay as possible.

The gold fever cannot, however, be confined to Kansas and Nebraska. It will travel eastward. In a few weeks we may see its effects on the seaboard. The new region is so much more accessible than Fraser's River that it will be the favorite, provided only its reputation for dust, scales and nuggets can be maintained.

The excitement will have the effect to increase the population of Kansas more rapidly than any other cause could. If the gold holds out, that Territory must soon reach the representative point indicated in the English bill. Thus Providence aids the enterprise of man in defeating the schemes of those who would keep Kansas out of the Union.

To the political economist the constantly-increasing production of precious metal is a subject of profound interest. If we shall go on for the next ten years, as we have during the past ten, discovering new mines, and adding vast amounts yearly to the metallic currency of the world, the effect upon industry and commerce cannot fail to be of the most important character.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Fashion Course—September Races—Nicholas I. Wins the Four-Mile Race.

The races over the Fashion Course, Long Island, commenced yesterday, with the entries advertised for Friday last, but postponed on account of the unfavorable weather of that day. The published programme gave promise of an entertainment of unusual interest, and, as the weather was all that could be desired, the attendance was very large. When the bugle sounded for the first sweepstakes, there were several hundred carriages in the centre field, and the grand and other stands were crowded. Later, but still in time to witness the sweepstakes for all ages—four mile heats—some six hundred more arrived by the Flushing boat and cars. The excitement ran high, but yet during the entire day, there was no breach of the peace—all seemed bent upon enjoyment, and the good humor necessary to it was preserved. On the grand stand, to the right of the Judge's, there was a large number of ladies, who appeared to anticipate much pleasure from the occasion.

With commendable promptness the call was made for the first race—a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; mile heats; $100 subscription; half forfeit. Closed with four nominations. *Goldleaf* and *Throgg's Neck* appeared and made a very fine run, *Goldleaf* winning the first heat in 1:50 and the second in 1:50¼. The winner was the favorite from the first, and but little money changed hand by the result. The track in front of the grand stand was crowded as soon as the race was over, and there was much excitement, comparing of notes and interchanging of opinions in relation to the horses yet to be run.

The special interest was in the sweepstakes for all ages—four-mile heats; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, and $1,500 added by the proprietor of the Course. The books for this race were closed on the 1st of July, with eight nominations, but the following were all that appeared to run:

Lizzie MacDonald, (formerly *Sue Washington*,) *Nicholas I.*, and *Tar River*.

Before the horses were called up *Lizzie* was the favorite with many, who offered odds that she would win. *Nicholas I.* had backers, but offers of $80 to $100 that he would not win the race were not taken until after the second heat. *Tar River* had a few advocates, but they were cautious in the matter of betting. At 2½ the drum beat for the start, and as they came very well together to the line, they received the order to go, and away they went, *Tar River* leading, *Nicholas I.* about a length behind him and *Lizzie Mac Donald* about two lengths in the rear. It was expected that *Tar River* would soon change places with the others; and it was understood that *Lizzie* would be satisfied with a close view of the tail of *Nicholas* until reaching the home-stretch on the last mile; but to the surprise of nearly all present they maintained the positions in which they started, *Tar River* leading home on the fourth mile in 7:50¾, and the others following as they started off. The money in the pockets of *Tar's* friends was now drawn out and small portions allowed to protrude from between their fingers. Very few, however, suffered theirs to pass to their account on the books of the stakeholders. Some even bets were taken that *Nicholas I.* would win, but oftener odds against him were not taken. Almost everybody thought they discovered that *Lizzie's* rider, confident of her superior powers of endurance, was holding her back to increase the number of heats, wear out her rivals, and then win. In that belief many small bets were made by young gentlemen of limited means and experience, and larger ones by the older ones. On the call for the second heat there was a rush for good places; the betting ceased, and the eager eyes of the multitude, as the horses dashed off,—*Nicholas* leading, *Tar River* next, and *Lizzie* behind,—formed a picture as interesting as that of the struggling steeds. *Nicholas* maintained his distance—some three lengths—until they had made the first quarter; even bets that he would win were offered, and some were taken. Meanwhile they had reached the third quarter, and *Tar River* had nearly closed the gap a second time, with *Lizzie* tearing away, some three or four lengths behind. The friends of the foremost two were enthusiastic. There were shouts for *Nicholas*, and cheers and hats for *Tar River*. The Sheriff ran up and down like mad, crying to the eager gazers below to clear the track. "I'll bet a hundred to forty, that *Tar* 'll close the gap before they're home," shouted an old gentleman, with a very red face, a long whip and a broad-brimmed drab hat on the top of it! "I'll take that," said an expensively dressed man, who could not have been less than twice at the barber's during the forenoon. On they came with lowered heads and extended nostrils—the gap between *Nicholas* and *Tar River* widening, and *Lizzie* barely holding her own. They passed the stand amid a general shout, with *Nicholas* leading as before. The second mile was like the first, and so was the third, with the interest, if possible, increasing as they neared the home stretch, when it was apparent that *Lizzie's* rider was urging her to her utmost, without effecting any perceptible change in her position. *Nicholas* and *Tar River* passed the stand as before, but *Lizzie*, instead of passing onward for the last mile, came nearly to a halt. Those who had risked their money on her were loud in their denunciations of her rider—they remembered that the same thing had been done before. The Judge shouted go on. Her rider looked around; then turned and was off again. But he was too far behind to save himself. *Lizzie* was distanced, and *Nicholas* won the heat in 7:35.

It was some time before the temper of the meeting was restored. There were various statements as to the cause of the baulk. It was hinted that the rider had "received his instructions," but as it was known to many that the owner of the horse had staked heavily on her success, that was not credited. Others held that the rider thought he was on his fourth instead of his third mile, while the rider himself said *Lizzie* halted of her own account, and that he urged her on soon as possible, and did the best he could to save her. For this heat *Nicholas* ran the first two miles in 3:36, and the first three miles in 5:29—the shortest time for the same number of miles ever made on Long Island.

With the old turfmen, the action (or lack of it) on the part of *Lizzie* settled the race. One hundred to twenty that *Nicholas* would win was offered with no takers. On the last mile, *Tar River* showed signs of fatigue, and it was not thought that he would do well another heat. But, although he did not win, he surprised them all by coming home from the last only a few lengths behind. *Nicholas* won the heat in 7:50, and the race.

The principal race having been run, many of the spectators left the field; but, notwithstanding that, there was a very large number remaining to witness the sweepstakes for two year olds—one mile—$100 subscription—half forfeit. The books for this race were closed on the first of July, with five nominations. *Crinoline*, *Starbeam* and *King Pin* appeared. There were some bets taken on *Crinoline* against the field, and those who took them were badly sold, for the race was won by her with ease. She came in in 1:52½, leaving her competitors out of sight.

It was now after 5 o'clock, and the entertainment being over, the people began to disperse. During the day there was not less than seven thousand persons present, most of whom started on their return to the City at about the same time. The result was an immense congregation of carriages at the various ferries, and consequent delay to those who were so unfortunate as to be far in the rear. A great number left their carriages to the care of the drivers, and came home without them.

There was no accident of importance to mar the enjoyment of the day, with the exception of one, and that was to an old lady. One of the Green Point cars was delayed some little time near the Williamsburg Ferry by the great crowd of carriages waiting to pass over.

While thus delayed, an elderly female in the crowd, and struggling manfully through it, was heard to cry out, "Oh, Massy Sus"—and then there was a silence that was painful; for the awful sentiment and the terrified tone in which it was uttered, indicated that the lady's mind was ill at ease from some cause; and with the surrounding confusion of vehicles, danger to her person was the most probable. But before any one in the car could get to her relief she appeared on the rear platform and repeated those awful words again. Then darting inward, she seized the only occupant of one side of the car by the arm, shook him vehemently, and ejaculated with astonishing force and rapidity—"Oh, do get up and let me sit down before I faint away."

The young man was asleep when seized, but the first shake brought him to his senses, and he immediately moved along the seat, and the old lady sat down, as did a large market-basket, and several bundles that accompanied her. As soon as the lady and her associates felt safe, she declared, with undiminished power and velocity, that she "wouldn't suffer so much—be put in such a pickle, tremblin' *all* over, from head—to—foot; so nervous I thought I never should—never. Well I wonder I didn't faint right—away—in—the—street. I never did, I'm sure—never. I wouldn't go through it again for a bran new five-dollar bill; such goin's on *I* never did see. Oh! dear me, Sus!"

At this point the conductor shouted to the driver to go on, and the old lady subsided.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, one mile:			
Goldleaf	1	1	
Throggs Neck	2	2	
Time—1:50; 1:50¾.			
Sweepstakes for all ages, four mile heats:			
Lizzie Mac Donald	2	dis.	
Tar River	1	2	2
Nicholas I.	2	1	1
Time—7:50¾; 7:35; 7:50.			
Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, one mile:			
Crinoline	1		
Starbeam	2		
King Pin	3		
Time—1:52½.			

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatch was received by Mr. Field last evening:

Halifax, N. S., Monday, Sept. 27.

Cyrus W. Field, New-York: I have arrived here on my way to Bay of Bull's Arm, with instruments and regulations to test the cable in concert with Valentia. Good and regular currents from Newfoundland were received up to the day I left Valentia, (the 12th inst.,) but no words had been received since the 2d inst. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valentia, but I hope to work through it. I leave here as soon as possible. The steamer for St. Johns does not start until the 7th of October, but I shall try to get there by gun-boat or otherwise immediately. (Signed,)

LUNDY, from Valentia Office.

Arrival of the Sixth Regiment at Staten Island—Return of the Eighth.

In compliance with orders from the commanding officer of the First Division New-York State Militia, the Sixth Regiment, (Governor's Guards,) Col. Jos. C. Pinckney, went to Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of relieving the Eighth Regiment, which has been on duty there for a couple of weeks past.

The members of the Sixth assembled at their armory, over Centre Market, at 10½ o'clock, and thence, by companies, proceeded to the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets. Company F, of the Fourth Regiment Artillery, was detailed to act with the Sixth Regiment. Col. Pinckney took command at 12 o'clock, and the regiment paraded, and was drilled, all acquitting themselves creditably.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock they left the Armory, preceded by Hartmeyer's Sixth Regiment Band, and the Drum Corps, and marched up White-street to Broadway, and down Broadway in regimental column, twelve front. The Artillery were posted to the left, with three twelve-pound prairie howitzers. They had an army forge with them. Express wagons, containing the baggage of the men, brought up the rear. The Regiment on the march down Broadway, elicited commendation.

Following are the names of the officers and the number of the force:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—Joseph C. Pinckney.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel K. Zook.
Major—Milton G. Rathburn.
Acting-Adjutant—Adolph Markewitz.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Commissary—Vacant.
Quartermaster—U. N. Camp.
Assistant Quartermaster—Wm. J. Nichols.
Paymaster—Benjamin F. Pinckney.
Engineer—Alfred A. Arment.
Surgeon—Julian Berghaus.
Chaplain—George Dixon, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Richard Goldsbury.
Commissary-Sergeant—Vacant.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—John Mowbray.
Color Bearers—George Donuck, P. Rottman.
Drum-Major—George Hartmeyer.
Assistant Sergeant-Major—Edward Bloombaum.
Right and Left General Guides—John Hertz, Jr., B. Mansfield.

COMPANIES.

Co. A.—Capt. Isaac Frank; 1st Lieut., Hermann Meyer; 4 sergeants; 20 privates.

Co. B—Vacant.

Co. C—Capt. Francis Grim; 1st Lieut., Fenton; 4 sergeants; 16 privates.

Co. D—Capt. Nicholas Miller; no Lieuts.; 4 sergeants; 33 privates.

Co. E—Capt. John G. Bernins; 1st Lieut., Adolph Markewitz, (Acting Adjutant;) 3 sergeants; 22 privates.

Co. F—Capt. Lewis H. Vultee; no Lieuts.; 3 sergeants; 30 privates.

Co. G—Capt. Thomas Murphy; 1st Lieut., Thomas Clark; 2d do., Andrew Fay; 3 sergeants; 24 privates.

Co. H—Capt. Bernard Schwartz; 1st Lieut., Jacob Seebacher; 2d Lieut., Adolph Benton; 4 sergeants; 33 privates.

Co. F, 4th Regiment (detailed to do duty with the 6th Regiment)—Capt. James McMahon; 1st Lieut., Richard O'Grady; 2d Lieut., James Dammarell; 3d Lieut., Edward L. Cary; 3 sergeants; 2 corporals, and 40 privates.

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff	11	Band	22
Line-officers	17	Drum corps	7
Non-commiss'd Staff	9	Privates	221
Total			287

The Regiment embarked in the ferry-boat *Josephine* at 2 o'clock, and landed at Stapleton a few minutes before 3,—receiving, as the boat passed the camp ground, a salute of six guns from the mountain howitzers of the Eighth Regiment. Upon the arrival of the Sixth Regiment at the camp-ground, the Eighth was drawn up in line, in open order, with presented arms. Presently the latter wheeled into column and passed into review. Then the Sixth performed the same evolutions. Shortly after which the Eighth Regiment took its departure for the ferry-boat, accompanied by troops of spectators and friends—not a few of whom were ladies—whose esteem the men had won by their gentle and manly deportment during their short sojourn on the Island. On the line of march, and after they had embarked, cheer after cheer was given them.

The advent of the Sixth Regiment was not at all grateful to the feellings of the people of Richmond County. They had hoped, when the Eighth should have returned to the City, that what they term the "Army of Occupation" would be no longer quartered upon them. They cursed the luckless Sixth, and more emphatically, after an hour or two, when it was understood that no visitors were admitted in camp, as had been the custom of the Eighth. Rumors were afloat at Burns' Hotel that women and children, who had remained in camp after the departure of the Eighth, had been thrust out at the point of the bayonet, and threats were made to "wipe out" Col. Pinckney and his command, unless they exhibited a little more courtesy

Many members of the Sixth Regiment were, during the evening, tippling at Burns' Hotel, and we noticed one of the sentinels, at the Quarantine gate, comfortably seated on a stool, with his musket resting on his knee—his unsoldierlike appearance exciting general remark from the observant Sepoys.

One death occurred inside Quarantine yesterday—that of a boy—but his disease, it is said, was not yellow fever. Mr. Quinn, the blacksmith at Vanderbilt's Landing, whom we reported yesterday as sick with yellow fever, died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His children, sick in the same house, are said to be convalescent.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—In consequence of the indisposition of Signor Stefani, Rossini's opera of "William Tell" had to be postponed last evening. "Lucia" was substituted, with Signor Maccaferri as the *Edgardo*. "William Tell" is announced for Wednesday.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Stephen Massett will give his second entertainment at this place to-night.

Burton's Theatre.—"Lucrezia Borgia" will be played here to-night, with Mme. Gazzaniga as the heroine. M. Junca, the new *basso profondo*, makes his *debut* in this opera.

Commissioners of Health.—The Board met at noon yesterday. Present Drs. Thompson, Rockwell and Miller. The Mayor was too ill to attend, owing to an attack of neuralgia.

The schooner *A. P. Howe*, from Havana, was allowed a permit to come up eight days after discharging.

The ship *Liberty* from New-Orleans, asked to send her cargo of rope-cutting to Saugerties. Referred to the Health Officer.

The ship *Charles Bremer*, from Havana, discharged on Saturday, was allowed a permit to come up after eight days. The brig *Dirigo* was allowed to go to Hunter's Point in five days. The steamer *Columbia* was allowed to transport 38 bales of Sea Island cotton on board the ship *Wm. Tell*, to sail on Saturday. The bark *Crusader*, from Cape Blanco, arrived 30 days ago, and discharged Friday, petitioned to come to the City. Allowed to come up on Friday next. The steamship *Columbia* was allowed a stream permit to-day.

The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Indorsement of the Republican State Ticket in the City and County of New-York.

Speeches of Ex-Judge Edmonds, Horace Greeley, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Mr. Diven, State Senator, and Mr. Wm. H. Fry.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Last night, in the Cooper Institute, the Republicans of the City and County of New-York met, pursuant to advertisement, to express their approval of the candidates recently nominated for State Officers by the Republican Convention at Syracuse. The platform was occupied by the appointed officers of the meeting, the Hon. John W. Edmonds presiding.

Preliminaries adjusted, the President advanced and said:

THE HON. J. W. EDMONDS' ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: Called upon as we are again to array ourselves in force for the political campaign that is at hand, once again to put on our armor against the common enemy, it should become me, as your presiding officer, to say a few words introductory to the proceedings of this meeting. We are well aware, all of us, that the great principle upon which our party is founded, is one admirably in accordanee with the sentiments of the American people [cheers] —the great cause of freedom which wars against the extension of its opposite in our midst. [Renewed cheers.] We know, I say, that this principle is congenial to the sentiments of the great body of the American people, and we know that, at least north of Mason & Dixon's line, the sentiment is almost universally in accordance with the principle upon which we have built our Republican Party. We have evidence of it in the last Presidential election; 1,300,000 voters of this country came forward and answered to our call, being nearly one-third of the whole vote of the United States, with only a few votes cast for us south of that magic line. We know, too, in this State at that same election were engaged nearly one half of the whole vote of this State, amounting to two hundred and seventy odd thousand in favor of our candidate. Then with that great principle founded thus deep in our institutions, with this great moral sense of our whole people in our favor, with this formidable array of the strength of this recent party, why shall we not ultimately succeed in the cause for which we are arrayed? [Cheers.] I know, when I ask this question, that a reminiscence will arise to your minds, as it does to mine, of something of recent occurrence, calculated to dampen our ardor. For we all know that although the people of this State did trust us with their power, and placed this State Government in our hands, and we began the performance of the task imposed upon us, we know that in one short year, without any addition to the enemy's force, our own fell off 100,000 in this State. It becomes us as reasonable men, to ask why this was so. We were comparatively a new party. We had our reputation yet to make. We had yet to lay the foundation for the demand we make of the people for their confidence. And we can see that we did not wisely and well at the start lay that foundation. It is not too late yet to remedy that evil. And all the 100,000 men that stayed away one year ago are ready now to come forward, if we can but give them the assurance that we deserve the confidence we ask of them, and act in unison with us for the great principle which we advocate. [Cheers.] There is another reason of that falling off, and it is this; our adversaries are earnest in season and out of season in proclaiming that the great question upon which we have founded our party is settled. They are earnest in season and out of season, in our region at least, in going forth to the people, stealing our livery that they may serve the devil in, and proclaiming to the world that they also are opposed to the extension of Slavery. We know that but a few years ago, in many of our Northern States, the cry went forth, "Taylor and Free-Soil!" And we know now—for it is heralded to us—that in the election recently held in Maine, and the election now going on in Pennsylvania, the friends of the Administration are proclaiming themselves advocates of the principle that we support, and vast numbers of our people, deceived by this cry, honestly suppose that the contest is indeed at an end. How melancholy that conclusion is, let them tell to the world. But

right direction to affairs, remaining quietly seated at their firesides and in their counting-houses Legrudging at the recurrence of the annual elections a few moments to the discharge of a grave and important duty—if they leave this primary function of the citizen to those who prize it more, though having less at stake—they must take the consequences and abide the results, without complaining of a system in the right working of which they have a part to perform, and deliberately refuse to perform it. It is clear there can be no improvement under such circumstances; but, on the contrary, rapidly increasing degeneracy is irresistible.

We therefore respectfully but earnestly urge upon all classes a closer attention to public matters, greater interest in political affairs, and a more faithful exercise of the elective franchise. The approaching election is especially important to the citizens of New-York, in its bearing upon the business and prosperity of this City. The great arteries of Commerce, which supply the life and wealth of New-York—the Canals—have reached an epoch when their thorough adaptation to steam navigation has become imperatively necessary. By means of these artificial rivers New-York has become the chief receiver of the agricultural produce of the western world. This commerce is destined to expand with the advance of emigration and settlement, and the means of transportation should be facilitated and enlarged commensurately. It must, therefore, continue to be the settled policy of New-York to favor the enlargement of the Canals to such an extent as to be readily navigated by steam vessels. Thus our position will be preserved, as the first commercial city of America, and exploring the future by the light of the past, the day is not far distant when New-York will be the first commercial city in the world. The Republican Party has uniformly advocated a liberal support of the Canals and other internal improvements, while the only checks and embarrassments to the full development of the system have proceeded from the Democratic Party. This fact should be seriously considered by all who are interested in business and property, and should insure their activity and influence in the approaching canvass. Believing, as we do, that in the success of the Republican cause are involved great principles of national interest and local questions of vital importance to our material prosperity, that the candidates we present are men worthy of your suffrages, and that a more general participation in elections is indispensably required by the state of public affairs, we invoke your cooperation and support, as a duty which you owe to yourselves, the community in which we live, and our common country.

The address was adopted amid applause.

Mr. CHENEY offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we share the convictions and adhere to the principles and policy of our Revolutionary fathers, who repeatedly and unanimously voted, even when themselves slaveholders, that Slavery was an evil and a wrong which should never be extended over one foot of virgin soil, but should be jealously confined within the limits of the States already cursed by it, with a view to its gradual and peaceful extinction.

Resolved, That we point to the warm, hearty, unanimous, steadfast cooperation of the ninety-two Republicans in the present House of Representatives with those patriotic Americans and Democrats who resisted the Lecompton fraud, as a convincing proof that ours is no fanatical, sectional, narrow-minded party, impelled by hatred to the South, and dangerous to the Union, but a liberal, generous, high-souled combination of American Freemen, faithful to Human Liberty, and the traditions of '76, but considerate of all rights, and devoted to the harmony, glory and well-being of the great American Republic.

Resolved, That we protest against the spec tacle exhibited by our Federal Administration of a Government borrowing thirty or forty millions per annum in time of peace to defray its current expenses, and we demand an immediate return to the policy of balancing the annual expenditures by the annual income, whether by retrenching the former or increasing the latter, as our rulers shall determine.

Resolved, That we are, as we always have been, in favor of a registration of the legal voters throughout the State, [loud applause,] whereby voting of unqualified persons or double voting by any persons whatever shall be rendered henceforth impossible. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we urge the completion of our State Canals at the earliest possible date, and the closing of the construction account immediately thereon, with a view to the prompt establishment of a Sinking Fund, and the gradual extinction of our State debt.

Resolved, That in EDWIN D. MORGAN we recognize an eminent and upright merchant, a generous and public-spirited citizen, a steadfast yet liberal Republican, exemplary and faithful in every relation, and one whose experience as a legislator, and course as a patriot, prove him eminently worthy to take the helm of our noble Empire State, and to do honor to the commercial emporium which proudly claims him as her own.

Resolved, That ROBERT CAMPBELL, HIRAM GARDINER and JOSIAH K. EVERETT, are such men as we delight to honor, and we will give them such a vote in our City as no Republican candidates have ever yet received.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a union with all citizens opposed to the Lecompton bill and its authors, their policy and the perpetuation of their power; and we urge on our delegates to the several Nominating Conventions to deal generously with all who are willing to unite with us for the overthrow of the dynasty of BUCHANAN and the profligate oligarchy now intrenched in Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That, while we heartily approve the course of all those Members of Congress from our State who steadfastly resisted the Lecompton fraud and its pendent, the English bill, we feel that a double debt of gratitude is due to HORACE F. CLARK and JOHN B. HASKIN for their defiance of party trammels and party lures in their devotion to public justice, to genuine Democracy, and to the inalienable rights of man.

The resolutions were adopted amid vehement cheering.

HORACE GREELEY presented himself, accompanied by the Hon. HENRY WILSON, and was warmly cheered. He said they had been told that the Republican Party was dead, but that was not so. The objects for which the Republican Party was organized still existed. Its purpose was to vindicate the rights of free labor, and it would never die till that purpose was secured. Had the people of the North concurred in the doctrines of the authors of popular sovereignty, Kansas would now have been as much a Slave State in reality as it appeared to be in President BUCHANAN'S proclamation. [Loud applause.] But Kansas was saved by the Free sentiment of the North, and that same Free sentiment, if it continued to exhibit itself in the same resolution and spirit, would eventually extinguish all need for further effort, and the time would at last arrive when all the Territories of the United States should be held as the free homes of free men. [Renewed applause.]

The Chairman introduced the Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, as a man who draws his inspiration from Plymouth Rock, and his principles from the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. WILSON was immensely cheered. He said:

THE HON. HENRY WILSON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I need not say that this kind welcome which you have extended to me to-night receives my warmest thanks. I accept it as an evidence that you approve of the votes I have given alongside of your own PRESTON KING and your own WILLIAM H. SEWARD—[Applause]—and I hope that this welcome here in this metropolis, this commercial capital of the country which you have extended to an individual so humble as myself will incite me in the future, if I have a vote to give, to record that vote in the future as I have given it in the past, on the side of human liberty. [Applause.] A few years ago the people of the Republic were summoned to rally around the standard upon which were inscribed the good old principles of the fathers. New-York by 80,000 majority responded to that appeal to patriotism, and the love of liberty and justice to all. You are summoned again to-day to rally around that same standard, with that glorious motto—"Freedom to the Territories of the United States." You are summoned again to give your votes in favor of making every foot of the Territories of this Republic free for the poor laboring men of this country, their children, and their children's children, while grass grows and water runs. [Applause.] Our friends in New-Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are now fighting the battles of Freedom. And it cannot be that in this contest the 275,000 men who in 1856 voted for JOHN C. FREMONT, will falter now. It is your privilege to live in a State where every man, no matter what blood may flow through his veins, is a man, a free man, and walks the earth proud and erect as a free man. It is your privilege also to live in a proud and imperial commonwealth, where the people are the recognized sources of all political power. Those privileges you enjoy impose upon you corresponding duties. Duty and responsibility go hand in hand, and you cannot shun the duties that rest upon you in November next. Open the map of North America. Your eyes will trace upon that map, between the 25th and the 40th parallels of latitude, fifteen sovereign States, embracing 900,000 square miles of the Republic. In these 15 States 4,000,000 of men are held in perpetual bondage, by inexorable laws sanctioned by the merciless farce of public opinion. These millions of men are held as property, and valued at nearly $2,000,000,000. From the branded backs of these hapless bondmen of our country, their masters have vaulted into power, have seized the reins of Government, and this day and this hour control the destinies of this Democratic Republic. To-day every department of the Federal Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, is absolutely in the control of this slaveholding aristocracy, that now sways and controls the 15 States of this Union. Turn to the Congress of the United States. I have a right, here to-night, to speak of what I have seen during an experience of nearly four years. And I say to you that the Senate of the United States is as absolutely under the control of the slaveholding propagandists of this Republic as is the French Assembly under the control of their master, LOUIS NAPOLEON. ["That is so."] Look: a slaveholder presides over that Senate. Over nearly every Committee of that body a slaveholder presides. Even the Committee of Commerce has a slaveholding majority upon it, for the purpose of strangling the bills for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; striking at the New-England Fisheries, and to see to it that no man tainted with opposition to Slavery passes into the Custom-Houses of the country. Turn to the President of the United States. The record shows that the President of this Republic now is, and has been for the past five years, but the agent and the tool of the Slave Power. [Applause.] I say to you here to-night, and the record of the last five years will show and sustain the assertion, that the President of these United States is as abjectly the tool of the Slave Power as is the humblest slave that treads the soil of the Carolinas. When Slavery demanded that the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE should bring to bear the whole power and patronage of this Government to carry through a reluctant Congress a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and thus open 500,000 square miles of free soil to the inroads of Slavery, the President obeyed the command. When the Slave Power sent 5,000 men into Kansas, who seized the ballot-boxes, took possession of the Government there, framed inhuman laws, and, when Governor REEDER undertook to arrest their acts, the Slave Power demanded that he should be removed from office, and President PIERCE obeyed that demand. When inhuman and unchristian laws were passed making it a crime and a penitentiary offence to say that Slavery did not exist in Kansas, this Slave Power demanded that these laws should be upheld by the bayonets and the army of the United States, and the President obeyed that command. In all these scenes in Kansas, that have brought disgrace and dishonor upon the American name before all nations, the President of the United States was the humble, obedient and unresisting tool of the Slave Power; and within the past twelve months we have seen a President of the United States change his policy, forfeit his pledged word to Governor WALKER, compel him to resign, remove Governor STANTON, and rest the whole policy of his Administration upon upholding the Lecompton fraud. In fact, I need not here, to-night, before this intelligent audience, cite facts to prove the declaration that the Executive power of this Government is absolutely and completely under the control of the Slave Power of this country. Turn to the Supreme Court of the United States. It has uttered the inhuman sentiment, the unchristian sentiment, that a black man in America has no rights that white men are bound to respect. Aye, it has accepted and uttered a sentiment that came from the brain of JOHN C. CALHOUN, that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States. Now, gentlemen, the Government of this country, of this Republic of ours, is controlled and directed with absolute and imperial sway by the Slave Power of this country. It was not always so. When the Government was organized, GEORGE WASHINGTON—a man who had declared that he was in favor of the abolition of Slavery by law, and to secure it his vote should never be wanting—was made President of the United States. JOHN ADAMS, who declared Slavery to be——

[At this point the Fourteenth Ward Republicans entered the Hall with music, and were received with cheers and applause. Quiet having been restored, the honorable gentlaman resumed his remarks:]

I was saying that when the Government of the United States was organized, the men who had carried us through the fire and blood of the Revolution had placed upon the record of the country their opposition to the existence of human Slavery in America. They believed that that institution was a local and a temporary one—one that would soon pass away under the institutions they had founded. GEORGE WASHINGTON was placed in the Presidential chair. He had placed upon record his sentiment in favor of the abolition of Slavery by law, and had said that his vote should never be wanting. JOHN ADAMS was made Vice-President; he had declared that consenting to Slavery was a sacrilegious breach of trust. THOMAS JEFFERSON was made Secretary of State; he had declared that the abolition of Slavery was the first object of his desire. ALEXANDER HAMILTON [applause] was removed from an Anti-Slavery Society in the City of New-York, where he had himself moved that the members emancipate their own bondmen, to the head of the Treasury Department of the United States. JOHN JAY [applause] was placed at the head of the Judiciary, and he had declared that our prayers to Heaven would be impious, while we held men in bondage. MORRIS, whose hand fashioned the Constitution of the country, declared in the Convention that Slavery was a nefarious institution, and he was sent abroad to represent the young Republic. SHERMAN, CAREY, ELLSWORTH and MADISON, men who had recorded their sentiments upon this great question against Slavery, led in both Houses of Congress. The Government of the country at that day was upon the side of human freedom; and that Government indorsed the policy stamped upon the Northwest, for Freedom.

Now how has this change come upon us? By what instrumentality has the weak section of this Union been enabled to take this Government of ours and make and mould its policy until we find the doctrine announced that the Constitution our fathers made to secure the blessings of liberty, carries Slavery everywhere it goes over the North American Continent? I will tell you. The Democratic Party, the Slavery Democratic Party of the United States, has been the obedient instrument of the Slave Power. At no time, on no occasion, has it ever failed to obey that power, whether it was in favor of opening free territory to Slavery, justifying ballot-box stuffing and murder in Kansas, or justifying the assault upon CHARLES SUMNER upon the floor of the Senate of the United States. I say to you that the Democratic Party of the United States, as now organized, is but a branded instrument and tool to the Slave Power, to extend its dominion and uphold its sway in America. The armies which the Emperor of Russia sent into Hungary, the armies which the Emperor of France sent over the Alps into Rome, were no more the instruments of tyranny and power than is the Democratic Party of this Union. [Applause.] I say to you here, to-night, that there is not a political organization on God's green earth—no, not in Austria, Constantinople, or Naples—that dare to put upon its banners sentiments so hostile to human progress and human liberty, as the Democratic Party of the United States have indorsed upon its banners. You cannot find a political organization in any Christian or civilized land, that dare avow in the face of the Christian and civilized world, such sentiments as have been avowed during the past twelve months on the floor of the Congress of the United States, by the leaders of the Democratic Party in that body. The first duty every lover of equal and universal liberty in America, owes to himself, to his children, to his country and to his God, is the defeat and overthrow of the Slavery Democracy of these United States. [Applause.] The head of that party is in the South; its tail alone is in the North. [Laughter.] Southern men give direction and control to it. The tail follows the head, and your Northern Democrats, your Northern Democrats of the State of New-York, have just about as much to do with moulding, fashioning and shaping the policy and the principles of the Democratic Party of the United States as have the slaves of the South in directing the course of their masters on those plantations. Now this may seem a boastful declaration, but I defy any man here or elsewhere who doubts it, to show me a single instance during the last ten years, when the law to the Democratic Party has not been given by the South and accepted by the worth. This is the position of that party before this country; it hopes to govern the country because it has the fifteen Slave States of this Union at its back, to lead, control and direct, by dividing the people of the Free States by collateral and immaterial issues. My opinion is this, that the men of the North, the men of these Free States, no matter in what parties they have heretofore belonged, should unite together like a band of brothers; that they should swear at the rising of the sun and the going down of the same, that they will overthrow this slaveholding oligarchy in the Federal Government, that they will take possession of this Government, and will save the Territories of the United States forever for the free laboring men of this country. [Continued cheering and applause.] You gave in 1856, 260,000 majority in New-York against the supporters of JAMES BUCHANAN; 250,000 majority. And yet by divided councils, by the division of men, who ought to have stood shoulder to shoulder, you sent 12 supporters of his Administration into the Federal House of Representatives. And let me say to you to-night, that these votes from the State of New-York carried the Administration through in triumph on the English Kansas bill. Now you have passed here to-night a resolution applauding the action of Mr. CLARKE and Mr. HASKIN. [Applause.] I am now here to bear my humble testimony to their unswerving fidelity through that long contest. And while I bear my testimony here to their fidelity, I owe it to you to say that a more obedient, servile class of representatives than their ten Democratic colleagues from this State could not be found in the Congress of the United States. [Renewed applause.] And that was not all. We had a sort of drive from New-York every few days of Democratic politicians. They came in schools, as hungry as sharks, as slimy, and just about as slippery, [laughter,] and among them all, none were so abject in their servility as those old Barnburners of 1848, who then stood on the Buffalo platform. [Applause.] They left the slime of their servility on the White House, the Capitol and all the avenues of that city of Washington. Now let me say, that I believe that you in the State of New-York, and especially you of the City of New-York, have it in your power, while you adhere to your principles with inflexible firmness, to defeat most of these men, and to send men to Congress who will stand by your Senators, and your other faithful representatives, on the side of Liberty and Constitutionalism. And I say this as a Republican. I mean to be distinctly understood upon this point. I say that we, the Republicans of the United States, having won our first victory over Kansas, intend to remain embodied and organized until we take the Government of this country into our own hands. The issues are made; they are upon the record. The issue is the overthrow of this slaveholding oligarchy in the Government of this country. That is the first. The next is the preservation of the Territories of the United States to freedom—all the Territories. [Continued applause.] We are fronted upon the enemy, and there is no man in America skillful enough to devise any system of tactics to change that front. We mean to stand there. We may be defeated, but we can only be destroyed by annihilation. We shall not change our position. I know it is said sometimes that as we have secured Kansas to freedom our work is done. The Democratic Press of the country often kindly inform us that it is time for the Republican Party to disband, that our work is done, [applause,] and even the New-York *Herald*, that ought to be wiser, hints sometimes that our work is done. Now, I want to say to all these presses that have any knowledge of political affairs at all, that keep up with the times, that they may understand that the Republican Party will not change its principles or its front—that it goes to victory or annihilation. [Applause.] We won a battle in Kansas; that is our first battle; that is our Lexington battle. We have a Bunker Hill battle, a Saratoga battle, a Trenton battle, aye, a Yorktown battle, yet to fight. [Cheers and applause.] Why, this summons to surrender—surrender to men who have perpetrated ballot-box stuffings, fraud and violence in the Territory of Kansas—[a voice, "And murder"]—aye, and murder, too—this summons for a surrender to men who have committed these outrages is just as reasonable as it would have been to have told our fathers, who surrounded Boston after the battle of Lexington, that they had better go home and surrender: that they had had one fight and now they must disband. There would have been just as much sense in the one as in the other. This much for our position before the country—for our avowed policy. I say to my Republican friends that we owe it to our great cause, we owe it to that cause which our hearts love and our judgments approve, we owe it to that cause that has separated us from other organizations, and bound us together with hooks of steel; we owe it to that cause to open our arms wide and bid welcome to our ranks, all men who have heretofore been arrayed against us. I am not as a Republican, afraid of being swallowed by anybody. [Laughter and applause.] There is nobody in America big enough to swallow us. It is our mission to swallow everybody else. [Applause.] Now I recommend to you here here to-night—and you have asked me to speak to you, and I intend to do it with entire frankness—I recommend to you, Republicans, that while you have it understood that you are fully and unreservedly committed against the dominion of the slave power of this Government, you should give the right hand of fellowship, and welcome to our ranks, all men, no matter whether they acted in 1856 with the Democratic party or with the American party. [Applause.] I know that in 1856 tens of thousands of honest Democrats in this State went up to the ballot box and voted for JAMES BUCHANAN. They hoped that his Administration would be different from the Administration of PIERCE. They hoped that there was to be a change. But such a change as there did take place, they did not anticipate. This Administration is simply a downward prolongation of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. It has sunk lower; it has gone down lower in servility to the Slave Power than PIERCE'S Administration went, because that was not asked to go down so low. [Applause.] Now, thousands of these men, as they witnessed the effort to crowd the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, had to bite their lips to keep down the rebellious swellings of their hearts at the acts of their own party in power. I say to you, my Republican friends, of the City of New-York, as I would say to the Republicans of the State of New-York, if I could speak to them, make every effort, make every appeal to induce these men to break with the Administration, and act with you in the future. In 1856, in this State, 120,000 men, in spite of all of the appeals we could make to them, gave their votes for a candidate to whom there was no earthly chance to give the electoral vote of this State, and hardly an electoral vote in this Union. Yet I believe there are tens of thousands of these men who are ready now to act with us. And let us then be generous and magnanimous; let us forego the divisions of 1856; let us have no memories for the past, but do all that becomes honest and faithful men to win them to the support of our cause, for it is a cause so grand, so comprehensive, so permanent and enduring in its character, that we should sacrifice all minor differences to win the people to its support.

You have presented your candidates to the people of New-York. It is not for me to speak here of your candidate for Governor. I can only say that I have known him during the past few years, and a more devoted or faithful champion to our cause in 1856 could not be found within the limits of the Union. [Applause.] You can make him the Governor of the Empire State by an overwhelming majority. [Renewed applause.] You have simply to organize your State and bring out that vote of 1856 to win to your ranks thousands of others who did not vote with you then. You have the power, too, to send to the Congress of the United States a delegation nearly all of them fully committed in favor of the cause of liberty, and against the policy of this Administration. Gentlemen of New-York, I say to you to-night, that we of New-England are looking to your State with the deepest anxiety and solicitude as to the result of your election. Vermont has just spoken. [Applause.] She has spoken, as she always speaks, on the side of liberty. Maine, too, has just spoken, [renewed applause,] and she stands where she stood in 1856, fully committed to our cause and to our policy. My own State of Massachusetts will speak in November next with you. You sometimes hear of movements in my State of the supporters of the Administration. Now let me say here to-night that the Democratic, Buchanan, Administration Party of Massachusetts has sunk so low that the hand of the resurrection will not find it. [Applause.] It has indorsed this Administration; it has indorsed its entire Pro-Slavery policy. It can afford to do so, because it has gone down out of harm's way. We shall carry our State by thousands larger majority than we carried it in November last. We shall carry our entire delegation to the Congress of the United States. We shall carry our Legislature, and have in it a larger majority than we had in our last Legislature. We of Massachusetts look to you of New-York—to you, who in 1856 gave 76,000 majority on the day we gave 108,000 majority for JOHN C. FREMONT—we look to you to carry your State in all its departments by an overwhelming majority, a majority that shall place the Empire State where she ought to be—in the van of the free States in the great battle in which we are engaged.

The Honorable gentleman retired amid loud and prolonged applause and cheers.

After a musical performance by the Band,

Senator DIVEN, of Elmira, was introduced, and made a speech which was much applauded.

Gen. NYE and Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE were repeatedly called on, but neither, though both were on the stage, responded.

The Chairman rose and said that he was sure the young men would like to hear one of themselves, and introduced Mr. FAIRMAN. Mr. FAIRMAN was well received, and made a good speech, which was frequently applauded. When he had resumed his seat, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the meeting dispersed, loudly cheering for the Republican candidates.

City Items.

VISIT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The Hon. A. V. BROWN, United States Postmaster-General, arrived in town on Sunday, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas. The object of his visit is said to be the settlement of the long-vexed question of the site for a New-York Post-office. In company with Postmaster FOWLER he visited the Chamber of Commerce, where he met a Committee from that body, and spent an hour in listening to their views and arguments upon the subject. No reporters were admitted. The Chamber of Commerce are said to be nearly unanimous in their preferences for the present location, as a permanent site for the Post-office; but whether they succeeded in winning over the Postmaster-General to their views does not appear. He is said to have listened attentively to the suggestions of the Committee, at the same time he carefully avoided expressing any opinions of his own, "acting," as one of the Chamber remarked, "the part of the true politician." But if outside rumor is to be credited, his reserve is easily accounted for, it being currently reported that the whole thing was settled several days ago by the purchase of the Broadway Theatre site, and that this meeting and apparent consultation with the Chamber of Commerce was merely an act of courtesy which was felt to be due to that eminent and respectable body.

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPED FROM SING SING.—Two convicts, named THORP and ANDERSON, escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing on Friday afternoon. They complained of being sick, when the doctor ordered that they should receive fresh air. They were at work in the garden under the superintendence of one of the guard, Mr. LOWE. When the time arrived for the convicts to return to the prison they were nowhere to be found. They have not as yet been discovered.

G. P. R. JAMES and family are in the City, stopping at the Union-place Hotel. They sail for Europe in the *Persia* on Wednesday next.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. TALLMADGE POSTPONED.—The Police Commissioners met at 11 A. M. yesterday, and agreed to adjourn the trial of General Superintendent TALLMADGE to 11 A. M. to-day, on account of the absence of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., the counsel of General TALLMADGE, who was engaged in Court.

ALTERATION OF THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This Church, during the Summer, has been thoroughly repaired and tastefully decorated. Its galleries have been lowered considerably, two stained windows have been put in front and rear, new pews of modern construction put in, in the place of the old-fashioned ones previously there. The old stoves, with their cumbrous pipes running all round the front of the galleries, have been removed, and furnaces substituted. The entire cost of the alterations and decoration amounted to $6,000. Of this sum, $3,150 was raised amongst the congregation prior to the commencement and during repairs, and last Sunday the balance was made up at the close of the three services, $2,117 50 being collected in the morning, $450 in the afternoon, and about $300 in the evening; so that the Church was at once declared free from debt.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN did not meet yesterday. Eight members came together at 5 P. M. Alderman DAVIS was called to the Chair, the roll was called, and the Board was declared adjourned. The majority of the Board had gone to the races.

Gen. SCOTT, who was severely injured, as we have already stated, by a fall at Cozzens' Hotel at West Point last week, is very nearly recovered from the degree of prostration which first confined him to his room, and is expected in town in a day or two.

MR CHARLES MATHEWS, the actor, has tardily acted upon the advice which we some time since gave him. He sailed for England on Wednesday last in the steamship *Asia*, from Boston.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An essay on "Spurgeon" was read by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, at its monthly meeting, in the New-York University. Mr. CUYLER'S discourse was full of the pungency which usually characterizes him.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Fair opened at No. 19 Lamartine-place, at 12 M., yesterday. The collection is well worth seeing.

Brooklyn Items.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER WORKS.—The Board of Aldermen, after a recess of nearly two months, reassembled for business last evening. After the usual introductory business had been disposed of, Alderman DOUGLASS called for the report of the Water Committee, on the subject of altering the contract for constructing an open canal east of Baisley's Pond, so as to have a covered conduit instead thereof.

A majority report, signed by Aldermen MCNAMEE and WALTERS was submited, favoring the change, and paying the contractors, Messrs. WELLES & Co. $135,000, in addition to the amount to be paid for the open canal.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH submitted a minority report, not against the proposed change, but against paying an additional sum therefor. As the author of the report views the case, the contractors can afford to, and should, make the change without extra charge.

The minority report was finally adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Whitney, Taylor, McDonald, Furey, Franks, Green, Douglass, Backhouse, Hogan, Meserole, Kalbfleisch, and Manger.

NAYS—McNamee, Pierson, Van Brunt, Wilson, Walters, and Scholes.

Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doctored Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.
All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly.....$1 25 per annum.

PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 00
Semi-Monthly.....1 00
Monthly.....50

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,
a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *the Lock Stitch that is locked*—
This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Fine Arts.**
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,
With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jsambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents.
GOUPIL & CO.,
(M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
NO MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **Printing Ink,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents. No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Our Elegant Fall Stock**
of
FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
Selected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
{ No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
{ No. 29 North Maine-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Bartholf's,**
BARTHOLF'S,
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,842 Post-Office.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Sterling Silver Tea Sets,**
URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** Renovator, is offered to the public as the result of numerous chemical experiments, which have tested its excellency. Its effects are diametrically opposite to those of most other substances entering into the composition of hair preparations, deleterious in their properties, and doing injury permanently. This excellent preparation obviates baldness, restores the hair injured by age or ill health, with a new growth, and beautifies the whole head with fine glossy hair. Sold by all druggists, and at JULES HAUEL & CO.'S, Philadelphia. A twholesale in New-York by Cary, Howard & Sanger, Chambers-st., and at retail by Fred. V. Rushton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Clothing Merchants from the Interior,** who wish to make their selections from an unusually large and varied stock, are invited to the wholesale rooms of the undersigned, which are now stocked with the most ample assortment of Fall and Winter clothing for men and boys they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to wholesale buyers. Their goods are of a class calculated to give a fashionable tone to country assortments, and their prices afford a wide margin for retail profits.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ **Ladies' and Children's Shoes.**—Mr. J. R. MILLER has a very superior stock of ladies' gaiters, made with particular attention to durability, excellence of material and beauty of shape, to which he invites the attention of all those who can appreciate the merits of a good article, even when sold at a low price. Mr. MILLER is the proprietor of the old established ladies' shoe store, No. 336 Bowery. Ladies, make him a visit.

☞ **To Lumber Dealers.**—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

DIED.

JUST.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 25, JEMIMA, wife of John Just, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 West 37th-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M

CROCHERON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 27, of chronic dysentery, NICHOLAS CROCHERON, aged 51 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 8 West-st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HICKSON.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, ANNIE LOUISA, daughter of Martha Ann and John Hickson, Jr., aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral services at No. 255 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

AQUER.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 24, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, JAMES AQUER, of Charleston, S. C., in the 72d year of his age.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH BROWN, widow of William Osborn, aged 69 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Broome-st., without further invitation, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

HAMROND.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, of disease of the heart, HARRIET AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Augustus and Harriet Bedford, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 9 West 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 26, Mrs. ELIZA MITCHELL, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Cumberland-st., near Green-av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

O'GORMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, KATE MARY, daughter of Richard and Marianne O

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, a situation as seamstress. Would like to accompany a family going to California or the South. The exceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear. Also, a young woman wants a situation to attend a confectionery or fancy bakery; writes a good hand; can be highly recommended.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches, such as meats, soups of all kinds, and deserts of all kinds, such as jellies and creams. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, from 11 to 5 o'clock, at No. 20 Minetta-lane.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation in a private family; [illegible] good plain cook, is willing to assist in washing [illegible], or housework in a small family. Can be [illegible] two days at No. 20 White-st. Good City reference [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WO[illegible] a situation as chambermaid, and to do clear[illegible], is experienced in French fluting or plain sewing; no objection to make herself generally useful. Good reference given. Call, or address [illegible] West 26th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND highly-recommended girls, situations as cook and [illegible]; the cook understands all kinds of made dishes, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; the chambermaid would assist as nurse or waitress; is a good plain [illegible]. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wishes to engage in a respectable private family as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call at No. 13 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; have best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 East [illegible], second floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged. The cook has no objection to assist in the washing, if would prefer going together.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her servant as chambermaid. The girl can do light washing, wait on grown children or ladies. Applications may be made at No. 17 [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 4 to 6 P. M., when she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a Protestant, a situation to take charge of one or two young children, and instruct in the first rudiments of English. Any lady in want of the services of a faithful nurse, may address [illegible], for three days, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, as cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., basement, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, INtelligent colored girls; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly in every respect and style; the other is a good chambermaid, waiter or nurse; the best of City reference given; call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or traveling with a family. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL OF respectability, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; can be in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, and is a good cook and laundress, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork, or as waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference will be given from her last place. Apply at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call or address No. 6 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call or address No. 485 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS as waitress or chambermaid; she can sew very nicely; has three years' reference. Can be seen until the first of the month at her present employer's, No. 159 West 30th-st., near the 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation in a private family as a good, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse; is most excellent in the care of a babe; can give the best of reference from her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread baker, good washer and ironer; has good references from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a young woman who fully understands her business, and can be well recommended by parties with whom she has lived; can be seen from 9 till 2 at No. 183 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, respectable, young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or as nurse and chambermaid. Has good City references. Call at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, willing to travel to California or Europe; can take good care of children at sea; can furnish the best of references; can be seen till engaged, at No. 2 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 Christopher-st., front room.

WANTED — SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress. Also by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at the candy store No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOURTEEN years of age, a situation to assist in chamberwork or waiting in a respectable family, or would assist in housework. Call at No. 168 East 26th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WET NURSE, who has a babe five months old; good references will be given. Call at the Home for the Friendless, No. 22 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROtestant, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or as first-rate laundress. Good City references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 2 1st-st., near the Bowery, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, sews well, and understands the care of children. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SMART GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to take care of children. Address MARY, Box No. 84, *Times* Office, for three days. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, and assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 94 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and serving; has good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN SEAMstress in an American family; works embroidery well. Call at No. 130 7th-st., in locksmith's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl who can be seen at her present place No. 58 West 11th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or seamstress; is competent to fill either situation. Call at No. 91 Eldridge-st. Reference given and required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation, in a respectable private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing; would be willing to do chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 13 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, front room. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FEmale, of middle age, who will be shortly disengaged, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as seamstress, where an experienced one is required; she understands dressmaking, and would be willing to instruct and take charge of one or two little girls over six years of age. Address, prepaid, C. H., Box No. 51, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation in a respectable private family as experienced cook, understands meats, soups, poultry, of every sort; also, is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry. Has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waiter or chambermaid, and to do sewing in a private family; can do fine washing nicely; can cut and fit children's dresses; can be highly recommended by her last employer who is in town at present. Address E. K., No. 293 3d-av., in the trimming store, between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 47 Troy-st., 3d floor, over the Post-Office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, the plain sewing of private families; understands dress-making in the very best manner; also, ladies' and children's undergarments of every description. Can be seen for two days, at the plumber's store, No. 185 6th-av., or at No. 636 Hudson-st., any day this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and French fluting thoroughly; understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Address a note to No. 182 East 16th-st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, of highest respectability, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Also, by a cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestants, one as seamstress, or child's nurse or chambermaid; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 205 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to engage in a respectable family as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor, front room. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as nurse to growing children. She is a very neat sewer; would have no objection to take care of a baby. Can produce good city reference. Call at No. 104 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; is willing to make herself useful. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 7 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—BY A COOK AND HER NIECE, SITUations in one family, one as cook, in a private family; understands meats and poultry baking. Wages $8 a month. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or regular chambermaid; can do up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and doing up fineries; or willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; thoroughly understands taking care of children; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Address No. 279 Mulberry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress or as seamstress and lady's maid. Has no objection to light chamberwork, understands dressmaking, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved Sewing Machine. Can be seen on Tuesday at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good references from her last employers; no objections to go in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and assist in washing. Among other references, can refer to her last place, where she has lived for nearly six years. Apply at No. 131 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO engage with a lady going to California, to take care of children, or a companion; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Any person who would like such help, will address A. D., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress only. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; can give the best of City reference from her present place. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent cook, washer, ironer and bread baker; has good recommendations. Also, one for chambermaid, waiting, sewing, &c. Inquire at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiter; understands her business; can give good reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waiter; has no objections to do chamberwork; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing very well. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, NICE, and active girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family. Can produce the most undoubted references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as good plain cook; she would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of city reference will be given. Is a good bread and pastry baker. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 212 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS waitress or chambermaid, and in taking care of children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged, by calling at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 51 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 95 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, for would see to growing children. Can give the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A capable and experienced Scotch Protestant woman. Can bring up a baby with the bottle if required. Good City reference. Apply for two days at 36 Scammel-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WIDOW WOman; is a good cook; understands cooking and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 15, for this week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business wishes a situation as cook. Call at her last employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week to sew; can make children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and has got good City references. Apply at ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call to No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references. Apply at No. 262 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as chambermaid; no objection to do up ladies' muslin or fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 18th-st., corner of 7th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a child to wet-nurse at her own residence. Inquire at No. 123 West 20th-st., 2d floor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., on the 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 174 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO WHOLESALE HATTERS.—A GENTLEman of character and stability, of fine address, and popular with customers, wishes a situation in some first-class hat house; has a very extensive acquaintance with all the trade both in the South and West, as well as the near-by and home trade, and can control a large and valuable class of customers by his own influence. A satisfactory arrangement can be made by any house wanting a first-class salesman. Address WILLIAM H. WARD, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, employment. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, can do plain gardening, is a good milker. Wages not so much an object as a quiet and respectable home; has no objection to city or country. Satisfactory city reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 118, *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A STEADY AND trustworthy young man; is a good coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener. Is willing to do all and everything to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, also, the management of horses under all diseases; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; is a first-rate driver; has the best of City and country references. Address or call for two days at No. 27 Christie-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for one week by addressing COACHMAN, at Mr. Fuller's, No. 89 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Can be heard of for three days for J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS together in a private family; the man as first-rate waiter, the woman as professed cook; both understand their business perfectly and have no objection to the country. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 537 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR would take the management of a farm; has long practice in Scotland and Ireland; or would go as a yard clerk or storekeeper; is a Protestant, and has testimonials from some of the first gentlemen in Dublin. Address, for two days, to No. 391 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING.—A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of books and stationery would like a situation in that or any respectable business. Most satisfactory reference. Address BOOKS, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT, BY A book-keeper who has two or three hours to spare every evening, in keeping a set of books, &c., not requiring more than that amount of time. Address F., Box No. 2,669 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has four years' reference from England, likewise good City reference. No objection to the country. Address R. T., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN RECENTLY from London, a situation as waiter in a private family; speaks French and Italian; would travel with a gentleman to any part. Address, by note, for two days, to Madison-square Post-office, for J. H. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself useful, if required. Good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INTELLIgent active colored young man, as perfect waiter; has the best of reference; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; understands his business in all its branches. Many years' recommendation from London. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at this office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. He can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A CLERK, BY A Scotchman under 30, desirous of a change. Reference to his present employers and others. Address L. S., Box No. 9 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; no objection to the country. Call or address a note to Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY AS CHAMbermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, a Scotch or English girl, who understands her work; no Irish or American need apply; a thorough servant will find it a good place; satisfactory references required. Apply, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at No. 50 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A FIRST-class grocery store, a knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary; one who can loan $600 on first-rate security, can have a permanent situation and a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply at No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 4, second floor.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, THOSE HAVing some knowledge of the printing business preferred, to sell the "ECONOMIST" PRESS, by the use of which any one can print their own cards, circulars, wrappers, &c. PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO., No. 93 John-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron; must have satisfactory references. Wages, $7 per month. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS farm work, and wife who can do housework, &c., (without children,) to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., to JAMES FRENCHE.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED salesmen for the Retail Curtain and Upholstery Department, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. None other need apply.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A STEADY MAN, TO do farming and gardening on a country place, and whose wife would do the housework of a small family. Apply to JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO act as assistant porter. Apply, between 8 and 10 A. M., at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID AND nurse, to go to a village 25 miles from the City. Inquire at No. 69 Liberty-st. GEORGE W. BILLINGS.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER OR FURNACE FITter. Apply at No. 235 Water-st

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY would like an interest in a substantial money-making business, and would invest $5,000 to $6,000 in the same, and take charge of the books and finances, or take any active part in the business. Address, with real name, R. M. P., Box No. 1,519, Post-Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WITH $600, TO JOIN the advertiser in a very pleasant and respectable business; one who has no objection to pass the Winter in a Southern climate may hear of a very excellent chance. Address G. G. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON COENTIES-SLIP, NEAR SOUTH-st., a very handsomely fitted up bar and lunch-room. Stock and fixtures sold cheap. Rent low. Inquire of THOS. B. WILSON, Merchants' Exchange Rotunda.

FOR SALE.—THE GOOD WILL AND LUMBER of a Lumber Yard; location good; stock not large; 4 lots, running from street to street. Terms moderate. Address B. J. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.
It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.
A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.
For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(DAY and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $250 per year—for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies—with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $350 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 288 Bowery, will be open on and after MONDAY, for new pupils on the piano-forte, violin, flute, guitar, &c.; $10 for 24 private lessons; $6 for 12 do. Application may also be made at his rooms, No. 27 6th-av., on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A free class for gentlemen and boys will be organized on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free for all.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPing, Arithmetic, &c., Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies or gentlemen having neglected these essentials, can receive class or strictly private lessons at hours suiting their convenience. From Ex-Governor Sprague, R. I.: "I cheerfully recommend Mr. Paine as a skillful teacher of the art of writing."

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S FRENCH INSTITUTION—No. 181 Macdougal-st., cor. of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. Lespinasse. English taught by two Professors, English by birth and education.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st. This school, long and well known as offering peculiar facilities for thorough educational training, both English and classical, is now in session.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A French class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at $15 per quarter.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-paintings, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 48 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 782 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

published in the New York Times by order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,062,383 (5
Average amount of Specie	2,032,364 59
Average amount of Specie	226,473 00
Average amount of Circulation	2,7 3 6o8 72
Average amount of Deposits	

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ng duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$937 647 00
Average amount of Specie	130,567 00
Average amount of Circulation	91 544 00
Average amount of Deposits	623 564 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$536,653 00
Average amount of Specie	58,252 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	390,774 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,672 96 38
Average amount of Specie	3,465 022 17
Notes of Late Bank of America	21,846 00 } 103,028 00
Average amount of Circulation	81,182 00 }
Average amount of Deposits	7,172,199 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 27th day of September, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,92: 783 63
Average amount of Specie	3,401,020 63
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,645,619 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,042,690 66
Average amount of Specie	161,144 32
Average amount of Circulation	112,987 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,059,420 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Pres.dent.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,372,024 85
Average amount of Specie	952,530 55
Average amount of Circulation	397,959 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,566,135 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sep ember 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,583,563 61
Average amount of Specie	286,160 08
Average amount of Circulation	70,513 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,296,2 9 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,988,144 92
Average amount of Specie	872,783 36
Average amount of Circulation	171,148 00
Average amount of Deposits	3 860,624 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,547,748 64
Average amount of Specie	1,160,241 81
Average amount of Circulation	301,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,186,596 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,336,561 81
Average amount of Specie	337,655 46
Average amount of Circulation	218,491 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,893,52 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$368,762 84
Average amount of Specie	24,037 54
Average amount of Circulation	101,948 00
Average amount of Deposits	362,749 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th of September, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,535 2'1 87
Average amount of Specie	373,633 60
Average amount of Circulation	155,565 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 258,015 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,176,877 00
Average amount of Specie	891,791 00
Average amount of Circulation	271,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,546,434 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1858.

J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$768 812 18
Average amount of Specie	119,767 76
Average amount of Circulation	151,503 00
Average amount of Deposits	563,115 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,372 999 84
Average amount of Specie	535,646 42
Average amount of Circulation	16,451 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,241,147 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,410,559 73
Average amount of Specie	512,977 48
Average amount of Circulation	121,104 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,767,236 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,485,839 99
Average amount of Specie	315,746 85
Average amount of Circulation	127,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,475,509 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$311,297 00
Average amount of Specie	26,672 00
Average amount of Circulation	72,286 00
Average amount of Deposits	163,387 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,834,058 54
Average amount of Specie	440,145 98
Average amount of Circulation	133,609 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,713,312 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$766,106 19
Average amount of Specie	52,845 93
Average amount of Circulation	110,399 00
Average amount of Deposits	577,769 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$319,607 12
Average amount of Specie	54,544 33
Average amount of Circulation	43,553 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,078 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,338,893 85
Average amount of Specie	256,301 85
Average amount of Circulation	98 236 00
Average amount of Deposits	83: 784 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,850,390 75
Average amount of Specie	204,668 00
Average amount of Circulation	198,339 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,604,3.9 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$834,057 26
Average amount of Specie	224,191 70
Average amount of Circulation	108,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	799,679 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,098 994 91
Average amount of Specie	348,799 41
Average amount of Circulation	223,607 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,824,664 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,041,281 44
Average amount of Specie	1,031,515 77
Average amount of Circulation	321,741 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,915,704 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M, MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, A.M., September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$942,363 81
Average amount of Specie	122,856 25
Average amount of Circulation	116,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	639,703 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,652,533 67
Average amount of Specie	317,978 32
Average amount of Circulation	158,821 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,239,580 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,056,201 34
Average amount of Specie	718,717 39
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	279,316 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,485,826 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$262,064 88
Average amount of Specie	134,861 68
Average amount of Circulation	57,677 00
Average amount of Deposits	194,327 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$801,789 44
Average amount of Specie	155,9 2 84
Average amount of Circulation	133,504 00
Average amount of Deposits	712,943 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,669,229 55
Average amount of Specie	58',113 35
Average amount of Circulation	45,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,429,769 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,517,565 95
Average amount of Specie	2,031,767 36
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	284,975 33
Average amount of Deposits	5,211,694 53

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,204,302 54
Average amount of Specie	233,464 37
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	136,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,432,472 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,064,198 92
Average amount of Specie	1,040,894 16
Average amount of Circulation	220,684 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,195,023 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SANEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,403,921 97
Average amount of Specie	301,695 48
Average amount of Circulation	110,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,031,447 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

CORNELIUS K. DISCOWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,401,939 52
Average amount of Specie	294,175 60
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	179,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,755,083 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$334,645 53
Average amount of Specie	36,530 84
Average amount of Circulation	92,376 00
Average amount of Deposits	270 342 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$414,926 02
Average amount of Specie	52,208 90
Average amount of Circulation	153,368 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,674 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$294,919 17
Average amount of Specie	23,946 13
Average amount of Circulation	116,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	312,515 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$101,657 53
Average amount of Specie	77,645 94
Average amount of Circulation	14,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	3),629 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,764,273 55
Average amount of Specie	393 815 34
Average amount of Circulation	193,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,519,329 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$553,349 93
Average amount of Specie	76 729 33
Average amount of Circulation	107,117 83
Average amount of Deposits	380,534 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,125,6'6 34
Average amount of Specie	163,845 40
Average amount of Circulation	126 518 00
Average amount of Deposits	938,367 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,084,559 71
Average amount of Specie	914,703 91
Average amount of Circulation	181,769 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,592,823 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affi med depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,381 71
Average amount of Specie	123,131 84
Average amount of Circulation	118,161 00
Average amount of Deposits	519,867 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,451,350 42
Average amount of Specie	653,266 57
Average amount of Circulation	65,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,688,745 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,042,691 87
Average amount of Specie	192,610 86
Average amount of Circulation	96,168 00
Average amount of Deposits	701,561 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,260,011 39
Average amount of Specie	255,314 89
Average amount of Circulation	209,664 00
Average amount of Deposits	865,046 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,101,494 00
Average amount of Specie	612,633 00
Average amount of Circulation	100,846 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,162,3:8 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,321,548 01
Average amount of Specie	322,058 78
Average amount of Circulation	222,036 00
Average amount of Deposits	959,471 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of September, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE STEVENS WIFE-POISONING CASE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS, alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, JAMES STEVENS, was resumed yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at 10½ A. M., at the Bellevue Hospital. The two sisters, SOPHIA and FANNY BELL, were present during the fore part of the day, but left about noon, to attend the examination in the case of the husband of the deceased, pending before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. But few spectators were in attendance. Seven witnesses were examined, including SOPHIA BELL, who was recalled. The most important testimony, tending to confirm the serious charge preferred against the husband of the deceased, was that of MICHAEL FLYNN, the last witness called, who keeps a drug-store on Second-avenue. He stated that he sold arsenic to STEVENS on two occasions, prior to the death of his wife. Other witnesses corroborated previous testimony offered, showing that STEVENS had expressed a dislike to his wife, and a determination to get rid of her. The following is the important evidence elicited during the examination yesterday:

Sophia Bell, recalled.—A proposition of marriage was made to me by Mr. James Stevens; I told him that I would not marry him.

Q.—How long after the death of deceased was the proposition made? A.—About a month.

Q.—Were any threats uttered in consequence of the refusal? A.—There were no threats, but he wanted to know the reason why I would not have him; there was a young lady in Third-avenue, he said, who was desirous of marrying him, but he would sooner marry me; he said I could have him then, as there was no barrier in the way.

Q.—How long before the death of your aunt had you a conversation with her? A.—I conversed with her about nine or half-past nine o'clock that night, and she died about three o'clock the following morning; I also spoke to her after this; deceased did not appear rational when she was talking to me just before her death; it was Mrs. Pallman who told me to awake deceased; I have never been to any place of amusement with Mr. Stevens; I have been to Church with him; my aunt was a member of the Church.

Q.—Why did you wait so long before disclosing the matter? A.—Because I had no friend to depend on until my brother arrived here; it was the Winter season and we had no place to go to when I proposed leaving, about a week after my aunt's death, Mr. Stevens commenced crying, and said if I left I would not be treating my aunt's child as I had promised; he asked my sister to prevail upon me to remain, as he said he was going West for a month or so and wanted me to take care of the child.

Q.—Why did you not communicate with your relatives on the subject of your aunt's death sooner than you did? A.—I could not for the reason that Mr. Stevens intercepted our letters; he was in the habit of appropriating such of our letters as he thought proper; all our letters were directed to his care.

Q.—Have you any personal animosity against Mr. Stevens? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Stevens threatened to have us excommunicated from the church if we left him; he got my sister to promise that she would not leave, but she did so on the child's account only; he also threatened to sink us low in the estimation of the public if we left his house, so we were compelled to remain against our will.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Stevens give your aunt any other poison except laudanum? A.—No.

Q.—You are sure it was laudanum he gave her? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you see him administer the laudanum? A.—I did; on the night of my aunt's death I saw him putting a tumbler of laudanum to the deceased's mouth while she was asleep; I suppose it was laudanum he gave her, for I found the tumbler soon afterwards, and there was yet some laudanum remaining; my uncle gave deceased other medicine, but I do not know what its nature was, whether it was poisonous or not.

Wm. Knox, sworn—I live at No. 236 Water-street; I am head porter in Mr. John Murphy's stove store, No. 256 Water-street; I was acquainted with Mr. Stevens and his family; the Misses Bell are cousins of mine; Mrs. Stevens was my mother's first cousin; I was in the habit of going to Mr. Stevens' house frequently; the girls were alone, and I liked to visit them; I have been going there three or four years; I was there while Mrs. Stevens was sick, probably twice or three times; I saw no medicine administered to her while I was there.

Q.—Have you ever heard Mr. Stevens threaten deceased? A.—He used to talk very rough to her.

Q.—How? A.—Well, if she made any remarks he would tell her to dry up; I never heard him, say that he wished she was dead, but he told me once that he was going to leave his wife because she was old and peevish; Mrs. Stevens was about ten or fifteen years older than her husband; I first heard of Mrs. Stephens being poisoned about six or seven weeks ago; Miss Fanny Bell told me of it; I have visited Stevens' house several times since the death of deceased; Stevens told me that if the girls would not be ruled by him, he would make every tooth in their heads jingle; and he also said he would sink them under the ground I don't know how many feet; the threat was made before the girls left; I asked Stevens what he meant by such a threat, but he made me no answer; Mrs. Stevens, previous to her death, told me she was in the way—indicating that she was a burden upon her husband; it was about the time of Robert Bell's arrival from Ireland that Fanny told me that her aunt had been poisoned.

Francis W. Iremonger, M. D., deposed as follows: I reside at No. 117 East Thirty-third-street; I graduated at the New-York University; I was called to attend Mrs. Stevens during her late sickness; Mr. Stevens called for me: I don't recollect what he said to me regarding her sickness; I went to his house soon after I was called upon.

Q.—In what condition did you find the deceased? A.—She was very sick: complained of pains in the stomach, and had vomited freely, I believe; I prescribed for her.

Q.—What disease did you suppose she was laboring under? A.—Inflammation of the stomach.

Q.—What did you prescribe? A.—I can't say exactly, but I suppose the druggist has got the prescription.

Q.—What is the druggist's name? A.—Shipley & Vanderhoof; deceased was very sick; I was called four or five days previous to her death; the second time I called I found her in the same state, and prescribed for her again; I think I prescribed a blister for her; I don't know whether I prescribed for her on the third day or not, but I think I ordered her lager-bier; to the best of my recollection I ordered deceased nothing but pills, powders and lager-bier, and the blister.

Q.—Would you think it proper to give her laudanum? A.—No, I ordered her no laudanum, her condition required none.

By a Juror—I understood my visits were ordered to be discontinued; I gave a certificate of death; deceased died in about forty-six hours after I paid my last visit; deceased had no pain in her chest as far as I can remember, but she complained of pain in the stomach.

Q.—Did you say to any one that you did not expect deceased to die so soon? A.—I have no recollection of saying so.

Q.—You stated that you treated Mrs. Stevens for inflammation of the stomach; will you now state what disease you gave the certificate of death for? A.—For inflammation of the stomach.

Q.—Did you give the direct and evident cause of death. A.—I did not.

Q.—How did it pass the City Inspector's office then? A.—Oh, such occurrences are frequent.

Q.—Had you not some hesitation in giving the certificate? A.—I had; for the reason that I had not seen her for thirty-six hours before her death.

Q.—Were you aware that Dr. Cadmus had been called in previous to you? A.—I was.

Q.—Had you a conversation with Dr. Cadmus after you called upon deceased? A.—I had not.

Q.—Did Mr. Stephens make use of any expressions regarding his wife other than she was ill? A.—He did not; he was only anxious about her health.

Q.—When you found Mrs. Stephens suffering with inflammation did you make any inquiry as to the cause? A.—I did; I asked Mrs. Stephens herself, but I don't recollect what the reply was.

Q.—While visiting deceased did you see any bottles of laudanum in her room? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Stephens make any statement regarding bad treatment? A.—No.

Q.—On being called did you ask what treatment she had received? A.—I suppose I did, but I don't recollect what answer I received; I don't know how Dr. Cadmus treated deceased; Dr. Cadmus told me a few days ago that he did not recollect what treatment Mrs. Stephens received at his hands.

Samuel Cardwell, sworn—I have resided at No. 496 Third-avenue; I keep a store on the first floor; I have been in the habit of visiting the house, but lately was forbidden by Mr. Stephens to come, because I was paying my attentions to his niece, Sophia Bell, which Mr. Stephens opposed; it was after the death of Mrs. Stephens that I was forbidden the house; I had suspicions of foul play in regard to Mrs. Stephens' case, but dared not mention them; I however spoke of them to Dr. Iremonger; they arose from the circumstance that Mr. Stephens desired to keep company with Sophia, while his wife was yet alive, and his strong opposition to witness' attention to her; Dr. Iremonger said if he had known that before, he would not have given the certificate of death; he said it looked to him a great deal like a poisoning case; Stephens desired to administer all the medicine to his wife himself, and I knew it was not for the love of his wife that he did, this fact looked very suspicious to him.

Stephen H. Vanderhoof testified that he kept a Drug Store at No. 355 Third-avenue; he was associated in business with Mr. Shipley, the firm being Shipley & Vanderhoof; he identified some labels attached to medicines dispensed at their store.

Dr. Jonas Cadmus testified that he attended the deceased a short time prior to her death; he gave her various medicines, but did not recollect what they were; he was sure that he prescribed no laudanum; he did not keep a drug store.

Michael Flynn, sworn, testified that he kept a drug store No. 420 Second-avenue; Mr. Stevens called at his drug store from two to four weeks previous to the death of his wife, and asked for medicine to kill rats.

Q.—What medicine did he buy? A.—He bought some arsenic.

Q.—Are you sure that he said that he wanted the arsenic for killing rats? A.—I am positive on that point.

Q.—Did he ever procure arsenic of you on any other occasion? A.—About a week or ten days before the death of his wife he purchased half an ounce of arsenic; he said that the other arsenic had not killed all the rats, and that he was getting this to make a finishing job of it; on both occasions he bought half an ounce of arsenic.

The examination was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

JUSTICE WELSH'S EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The examination which was to have taken place, yesterday, before Justice WELSH, in the case of James Stevens, charged with poisoning his wife, was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Thursday. The adjournment took place by the order of the Judge, who declines to proceed with the case until the examination pending before Coroner Connery is concluded. The prisoner Stevens and the two Misses Bell were present, accompanied by their respective counsel.

THE STEVENS INQUEST.—We notice in the report of this singular case, before Coroner CONNERY and in the Courts in New-York, the leading witness, Miss SOPHIA BELL, gives her address as No. 107 South Seventh-street, in this city. It is worthy of remark that there is no such number as 107 in the street. The odd numbers are on the North side of the street, the last one being No. 95, the residence of our future Congressman, C. M. BRIGGS.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Coroner's Inquest.

THE HOMICIDE IN FIRST-AVENUE—VERDICT AGAINST ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Several witnesses were yesterday examined in the case of MAURICE TUOMEY, who was killed between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, at the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue. The Coroner, though laboring under severe indisposition, has made a searching examination in this case, and caused every witness to enter into recognizances for his appearance at the proper Court. The testimony of those on the stand yesterday corroborated the evidence of the preceding witnesses, tracing the fatal blow to JOHN KEHOE, one of the prisoners, and exonerating JOHN HAYS, the other prisoner. At the conclusion of the testimony, the case was given to the Jury, who, after a very brief deliberation, rendered a verdict, as follows:

"That the said MAURICE TUOMEY came to his death by a fall, at the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue, on Sunday morning, September 26, 1858, at the hands of JOHN KEHOE, deceased being under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence. We believe said KEHOE had no intention to kill."

The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—OWEN W. DAVIS, of Engine Co. No. 15, died yesterday morning, at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by the engine of the Company to which he belonged, on the occasion of the Firemen's parade on the evening of Sept. 1, in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. The accident occurred in Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, and unmarried, and resided at No. 255 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Fires.

GAS EXPLOSION IN PINE-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. SIMEON DRAPER.—About 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was an alarm of fire from the Seventh District, caused by an explosion of gas in the vault underneath the office of Ex-Governor SIMEON DRAPER, corner of Pine and William streets. Mr. DRAPER discovered a strong smell of gas on his premises, and lighting a candle proceeded to the basement to discover the leak. While he was passing through the area in front of the coal vault, the escaped gas suddenly ignited producing an explosion. Several who were in Mr. DRAPER's office, hearing the explosion, were greatly alarmed for his safety, and immediately rushed into the basement. Mr. DRAPER fortunately received no serious personal injury. His hands were burned slightly, and the tips of his hair and whiskers were scorched. Mr. DRAPER's hat—a white hat that he has worn through several political campaigns—was singed all over, and turned from the hue of the driven snow into an antique-looking brown. The place of the leak has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed to be somewhere under the street. The vault being built entirely of stone and brick the flames did not communicate to the building.

While Engine Company No. 30 was passing through Broadway, called out by the above alarm, one of the members accidentally slipped and fell to the pavement. The wheels of the engine passed over him, injuring him so severely that it is feared he will not recover. He was taken to the City Hospital.

CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION.—At 3 A. M., yesterday, as Mrs. ELIZA TAYLOR, who keeps a porter-house at No. 225 Ninth-avenue, was going up stairs with a camphene lamp in her hand, the lamp exploded scattering the fluid over her person and setting fire to her clothes. She ran screaming into the street, when Officers FISHER and MCTAGGART, of the Sixteenth Ward, saw her, and immediately threw their overcoats around her, thus extinguishing the fire and saving her life. The stairway in the house also caught on fire but a few pails water extinguished the flames.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 239, 1011, 1013, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1049, 1051, 1053. *Part II*—Nos. 4812, 670, 522, 812, 834, 838, 840, 3404, 566, 714, 446, 886, 892, 894, 896, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 23, 75, 37, 38, 39, 31, 40, 198, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 35.

The United States District Court, Judge BETTS, will be in session to-day, at the rooms in College-place and Murray-street.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Sept. 27.
Before Judge Brady.

The case of *Peter Ten Eyck and wife* vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty and the Harlem Railroad Company*, was resumed, but before much progress had been made it was adjourned over to Tuesday morning.

The General Term of this Court—present, Judges DALY, BRADY and HILTON—was commenced this morning. The argument calendar was called, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Continued pain or uneasiness in any organ is generally cured by one or more doses of BRANDRETH's Pills.

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., says: "I have cured the most deplorable costiveness of the bowels with BRANDRETH's Pills, when every other remedy had failed, and the patient was given up to die. Skin diseases of an inveterate and painful character, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, tetter and Summer-heat, I have seen eradicated by their use. I have cured the rheumatic, the epileptic, the paralytic and the consumptive with these excellent pills alone.

In jaundice and all affections of the liver, dyspepsia, dysentery and diarrhœa, pleurisy, sudden pains and inflammations, female obstructions, scorbutic and scrofulous, even gouty and neuralgic affections, have given way to the use of this medicine, and now, after twenty years' experience, my estimation of BRANDRETH's Pills continues to increase."

OBSTRUCTION.

A young lady, beautiful and healthy, took cold, which caused a serious obstruction for two years; her health was broken down and her beauty departed. At length BRANDRETH's Pills were tried; eleven doses, of from two to four, were taken in fifteen days preceding the usual period. Regularity was restored, and her health and good looks recovered.

WORMS.

BRANDRETH's Pills are the best vermifuge; they are infallible. A little child, six years old, for some weeks was drooping; its mother gave it one of BRANDRETH's Sugar-coated Pills; the next day there came away a worm sixteen inches long, and as large as a child's finger. The next day the child was well.

PLEURISY.

A gentleman, away from home, was taken with pleurisy; the inflammation was terrible; every breath made him writhe with agony. Eight BRANDRETH's Pills were swallowed, and warm oil applied locally; the pills operated, and the pain was relieved; plenty of gruel was taken, and six more pills, and the second day the patient was cured.

These statements should have weight, and prevent the use of poisonous drugs, and stop the sad practice of bleeding. B. BRANDRETH.

BRANDRETH's Pills are sold at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth's Building, at 25 cents per box; and the same sugar-coated, warranted to keep as well as the plain.

[Advertisement.]

A "SENSATION HATTER."—KNOX is the "Sensation" of New-York; he creates one periodically. It comes with the seasons, for each is marked by the introduction of a new style of Hat, which is viewed with wonder and unqualified admiration. His establishment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is just now making a particular sensation by the Fall style recently brought out, and which in every respect excels anything he has heretofore accomplished.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS.
No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 27.

$10,000	Va. 6s	s30	92¾	100	Reading R. R.		47⅜
5,000	N. Y. C. B. 1876.		96	600	do	s15	47⅜
2,000	Erie C. R. 1862.		91	600	do		47⅛
5,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.		90¾	150	do		47⅜
2,000	H. R. R. R. 3d M.	b3	70	400	do	s60	47⅜
2,000	M. S. S. F. b's		70	150	do	s10	47⅛
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. b's		91⅞	500	do		47⅜
5,000	do		92	100	do	s10	47⅜
5,000	do	s60	91⅜	100	Mich. Central R. R.		50⅜
34,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. R		28	600	do	b30	50⅜
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B		60	50	do	b60	50
11	Bank of America		111	10	do		50⅛
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co		98	150	do	s60	50
50	Penn. Coal Co	b60	74⅜	100	do	s60	49¾
10	Pac. M. Steam. Co.		102⅛	80	do		50
100	do		102⅜	575	Panama Railroad		119
260	do		103	271	Ill. Central R. R.		79½
10	do		103⅛	576	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R		23⅛
175	do		103⅞	100	do	b30	23⅛
165	do		104	84	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Sk		43⅜
50	do	s15	104	50	do		43⅞
50	do	s10	104	50	do	b60	44⅛
200	Brunswk City Ld. Co.		1¾	150	do	b60	44
100	N. Jersey Zinc		6	100	do	s3	44
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		78⅛	34	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		7½
450	do	s10	78⅛	60	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR		90
50	do	b30	78⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. RR	b30	82¾
50	do	b60	78⅜	50	do	s10	82¾
100	do	s30	78⅛	50	do	s15	82
50	do	b60	78¾	250	do		82¾
50	do	s60	77⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. RR	s60	32
20	Erie Railroad		17⅜	100	do		32¾
100	do		17⅛	100	do	b10	32⅜
200	do	s3	17⅛	200	do	s10	32⅜
400	Harlem Railroad		10⅜	30	do		32½
70	La C. & Mil. R		4	350	Chi. & R. I. R		65
50	do		4⅜	200	do	b60	64⅜
50	do		4⅜	850	do		64⅜
185	do		4⅜	50	do	s10	64⅜
25	do		4¾	40	Mil. & Miss. R		16

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mis. St. 6s	s60	84⅜	50	Erie Railroad		17⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s. '61		101⅜	100	Harlem R'd	b7	10½
5,000	Har. R'd 1st mtg.		85	200	Reading R. R		47⅜
1,000	M. S. 2d mtg. Bs.		60	100	do	b30	47⅜
55	Am. Ex. Bank		109¾	100	do	s30	47⅜
300	New-Jersey Zinc		30	159	Ill. Cen. R'd		80
75	Pacific Mail St. Co.		104	50	Mi. S. & N. I. R.	b60	23⅜
100	do	s10	104⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. g. s.	s10	44⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. RR		32⅛	10	do		44
200	do	b60	32⅜	10	do		44⅛
1050	N. Y. Cent. R	s10	78⅜	850	Panama Railroad		119
100	do	b10	78⅞	100	do		118⅞
50	do	b10	79	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd	b60	65¼
400	do	s10	79	150	do		65⅛
400	do	b30	79	200	do		65½
50	do	b30	79⅛	100	LaC. & Mil. R'd		5
300	do		79	67	do		5¼
100	do		78¾	225	do		5⅜
100	do	b30	78¾				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$18,000	City of Mem. 6s.	70	
20,000	L. C. & M. R. R. 7s.	3½	
42,000	Cl. & P. R. R. 7s.	30	
1,000	Lou'ville City 6s.	65	
3,000	Florida R. R. 7s.	46	
3,000	Mil. & M. R. R. 8s.	10	
5,000	Io. Co., Wis., 8s.	50	
5,000	C. & To. R. R. 7s.	50	
13,000	Ch., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s.	19	
1,200	G. W. M. I. Sp. '58.	46¾	
1,000	Mem. City 6s.	70	
5,000	D. & M. 7 per cts.	65	
2,000	Ch., St. P. & F. du Lac 8s.	18	
1,000	C. M. 7 per ct. bs.	45	
100	Cayuga & Sus. R. R.	30	
100	Am. Cent Co. p. s.	6⅞	
50	Union Ferry Co.	95¾	
50	Union Ferry Co.	96¾	
40	Chatham Bank.	70¾	
40	St. Nicholas Bank.	93¼	
10	Bank of Commerce.	100¾	
20	Market Bank		104¾
20	Artisans' Bank		81¾
50	Mechan. Bk. Asso.		100
20	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.		125
10	Niag. Fire Ins. Co.		147¼
45	Nation. Fire Ins. Co.		159½
20	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.		95
20	City Fire Ins. Co.		166
10	Humboldt F. Ins. Co.		102
20	Broadway F. Ins. Co.		121¾
10	Harmony F. Ins. Co.		80
10	M. Mu. Ma. Ins. Co.		81¾
10	American Ex. Bk.		110
20	Continental Bank		97¾
10	Commonwealth Bk.		96
10	Metropolitan Bank.		109¾
60	Citizens' Bank		99¾
10	Humboldt F. Ins. Co.		100
5	Fire Ins. Co.		135
5	Indem. Fire Ins. Co.		94
10	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		100
15	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.		101¾

MONDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept 25, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Sept. 18:

Decrease in Loans	$530,114
Decrease in Specie	182,737
Increase in Circulation	50,578
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,047,808

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House—the average of which must be taken from the *Gross*, in order to come at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits—and including, also, the Sub-Treasury balance of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 26, 1857.	Sept. 25, 1858.	Sept. 18, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$67,325,182	$67,691,182
Loans	107,791,433	124,118,904	124,649,018
Specie	13,327,095	28,625,331	28,808,068
Circulation	7,938,308	7,864,373	7,813,695
Gross Deposits	73,376,611	102,429,344	104,733,688
Exchanged	15,396,748	16,347,446	17,603,982
Undrawn	56,918,863	86,081,898	87,129,706
In Sub-Treasury	9,777,805	11,838,094	12,642,236

The North River Bank resumes active operations to-day, with a capital reduced by a strict valuation of the present assets of the Bank to $316,000, in place of $650,000.

The Bank movement continues to reflect the general ease of the market for money. The discounts go down, without any effort on the part of the Banks to reduce the line. Their position is one of unusual strength, notwithstanding the gradual withdrawal of interior bank balances, in preparation for the movement of produce from the South. The Specie reserve holds quite steady, and counting the stock of bullion in the Sub Treasury, which is being gradually transferred to Bank, the amount held in our City is $40,463,425, with another California remittance about due. The Foreign Exchanges opened to-day, for the *Persia's* mail, without much activity. The rates on London are 109¾ for approved mercantile bills, and 109¾@110 for bank and bankers'. The export demand for gold promises, at present, less than one-half the exported receits from California. On Paris, the rates are 5f. 12½c.@5f. 13¾c. to the dollar. The Money Market is quiet. We hear of little done among either the Stock or Discount Brokers. The former have their wants supplied at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; the money returnable on demand or a few days' notice.

Stocks are much better to-day. There is an active speculation in New-York Central shares at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on the closing of Saturday, and of 1½ ℔ cent. on the lowest sales of that day. About 1,200 shares were taken this afternoon at 79 ℔ cent., and 1,350 shares at 78⅜, seller 10 days. The stock already sensibly feels the removal of the late disagreement with the Erie line, the buyers moving with more confidence for a substantial and lasting rise in the market value. The speculation extended, in some measure, to Reading and the Western Roads, the former selling at 47⅜ ℔ cent.; Rock Island at 65; La Crosse, 5½, (a jump of $2 50 the share in a few days;) Michigan Southern, 23½; and Illinois Central 80 ℔ cent. The rise in Panama shares continues, and 119 ℔ cent. was had for about 1,500 shares, establishing an advance of 6 ℔ cent. since Thursday last. The *City of Washington* steamer this afternoon brings advice that Sir BULWER LYTTON, the British Colonial Secretary, has perfected and published his plan for a semi-monthly mail line to Australia and New-Zealand *vid* Panama, and this will no doubt give the Stock additional strength in England, where most of the Boads of the Company are already held. The demand for Pacific Mail continues, and at one time this afternoon 105 ℔ cent. was paid, the price closing 104½@104½, as against 101½@101¾ on Saturday afternoon. State Stocks were steady, without much business at the Board. We hear of some considerable parcels of Tennessee, at about 90 ℔ cent, $100,000 to go to England. A lot of United States 5s, (new,) $150,000, is drawn against by this week's packet, for the same destination. With reference to the memorandum of the Stock and Debt of the New-York Central, published this morning, we here reproduce the figures, (correcting a typographical error,) together with a sketch of the progress of improvement in the equipment, station-property, and road-way, for the past three years, *paid for from the surplus income of the line*, over and above $5,760,000 cash dividends, paid within the same period.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND DEBT OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Six per cents	$8,894,500	$8,892,600	$8,892,600
Debt redeemed	312,900	470,000	632,000
Outstanding	$8,581,600	$8,422,600	$8,260,600
Convertible 7s	2,931,800	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debt of Old Cos	1,269,258	1,052,962	880,753
New substituted	——	331,000	399,000
Miscellaneous B'ds.	1,366,524	1,487,335	1,435,157
Total outstanding	$14,149,182	$14,293,897	$13,975,560
Capital	24,154,860	24,136,600	24,136,600
Together	$38,304,042	$38,430,497	$38,112,110

VALUE OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL PROPERTY.

Oct. 1, 1855—Actual outlay on road, equipment, stations and real estate	$28,523,913
Premiums on consolidation, outstanding in 6 ℔ cent. certificates, as above	8,591,600
Cost to date, of road, equipments, &c.	$37,105,513
Bills, cash and other stocks on hand, (net)	1,786,686
Total value of property	$38,892,199
Outstanding stock and debt, at date	38,304,042
Leaving, as paid from surplus income	$588,157
Oct. 1, 1856—Outlay as above	$28,523,913
Added to equip't, stations, &c.	1,262,650
	29,786,372
Premium certificates outstanding	6,422,600
Cost to date	$38,208,972
Bills, Cash, and other stocks on hand, (net)	1,522,561
Total value of property	$39,731,533
Outstanding stock and debt, at date	38,430,497
Leaving as paid from surplus income	$1,301,036
Oct. 1, 1857—Outlay as above	$29,786,372
Added to equip't, stations, &c.	729,443
	$30,515,815
Premium certificates outstanding	6,260,000
Cost to date	$38,776,415
Bills, Cash, and other stocks on hand, (net)	1,162,267
Total value of property	$39,938,682
Outstanding stock and debt, at date	38,112,110
Leaving as paid from surplus income	$1,826,572

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Sept. 15, brings a further advance in the English funds to 97⅜ ℔ cent. for Money, and 97½ ℔ cent. for the account. The French Funds are up to 73.20 for the 3 ℔ cent. *Rente*. In American Stocks a further rise is noted in Illinois Central Shares to 80@81 ℔ cent., and a rise of 2@3 ℔ cent. in New-York Central, which brought 75 ℔ cent. ex dividend, sterling money equal to 82 with the exchange added. In Liverpool, the sales of Cotton for three days were 42,000 bales, at a further advance of ⅛d. Another rise is noted in Goods and Yarns at Manchester. In Grain and Flour the changes are not important since the *Niagara's* mail. The London *Times*, of Sept. 14, says of the movements of Bullion:

"The prospect is that in the course of a fortnight or three weeks the Bank bullion will again have attained the point reached in March, and which was the highest, not only of the present year, but of the preceding five years. The difference between the return on the 28th of March last and that published on Saturday was only £694,350. About £215,000 has subsequently been taken to the Bank, and there is a certainty of further supplies which will be considerably in excess of any probable demand from the Continent. About £100,000 is expected immediately from St. Petersburg, to be followed by another sum of like amount in about a week. From Australia about £480,000 will be due within the next ten days, while from the United States the remittances are henceforth likely to be regular—at all events until the cotton begins to come forward in November, or perhaps later, as the shipments of wheat and flour will be small. The Mexican arrivals will depend chiefly on the chance of any one of the conflicting parties gaining sufficient strength to enable the communications to be kept open, and as the receipts this year have already fallen short of those of last year by nearly £2,000,000, mainly, as is believed, from the difficulty of transmission from the interior to the sea ports, there can be little doubt that very heavy totals will be sent forward on the first possible opportunity. The demand for India and China being at an end, there is nothing to set on the other side but the influence of the Turkish loan, and this, even supposing the whole £5,000,000 to be taken, is not expected to make itself felt to any very important extent. The utmost it is likely to do is to moderate the inflation which would otherwise threaten to come on with great rapidity.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	81	to 83	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	82	to 84	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77	to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	21	to 19 dis.	20½ dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ c., 1860	85	to 90	
Do., do., 1869	86	to 88	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	90	to 92	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62	to 64	
Do., $100 shares	20	to 25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	82	to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	93	to 95	
Do., $100 shares	74	to 76	75
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	66	to 68	
Do., $100 shares	17	to 19	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	89	to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	91	to 93	92

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY report three new counterfeits, as follows:

Twos on the Market Bank, Boston, Mass. Vignette represents a sailor and a mechanic seated, both leaning against a shield; two females on the right end, one holding a flag; two little girls, each carrying a sheaf of grain, on the left end; unlike the genuine. Fifties on the Dover Plains Bank, N. Y., raised from Ones. This Bank issues no Fifties. Threes on the Merchants' Bank, Newport, R. I. Vignette, Vulcan seated by his anvil; portrait of Gen. HARRISON on the left end; unlike